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MBFR TALKS CLOSE; USSR SPOKESMAN VIEWS PROGRESS

LD161602 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Vienna December 16 TASS -- The 28th round of negotiations on reduction of troops and armaments in Central Europe has ended here.

Head of the USSR delegation Valeriyan Mikhaylov addressed the concluding plenary meeting today. At a press conference a representative of the Soviet delegation, summing up the results of the round, described them as unsatisfactory, and noted that the cause of that is the non-constructive and sometimes obstructionist stand of the NATO countries which are unwilling to come to terms in real earnest on a mutually-acceptable basis. They seek to acquire for themselves unilateral benefits, to impose inequitable terms upon socialist states. Their aim is to see the troops of the Warsaw Treaty in Central Europe being reduced, limited and subjected to all sorts of verifications and control to a considerably greater extent than their own troops.

The biased stand of the Western side, said the Soviet representative, needs to be fundamentally revised. Without that it is impossible to come to agreement. This should be said now so as not to miss an opportunity of attaining agreement and real reduction in the level of confrontation in the centre of Europe.

This task can be successfully resolved, if Western powers display readiness to come to an agreement on a realistic and equitable foundation. The key to that is provided by the draft agreement of the socialist countries which contains the main components necessary for solution of the task of mutual reduction of troops and armaments and for adoption of the related measures in Central Europe.

Western representatives preferred the way which did not bring nearer, but made attainment of agreement by the participants in the negotiations more remote. Avoiding businesslike discussion of the draft of the socialist states, they pretend that allegedly on the table of the negotiations there is only their draft and that the East should again make some steps towards the West.

Actually, everything looks different, the NATO countries are far from having traversed their part of the road towards attaining an accord.

In conclusion the Soviet delegate recalled the statement of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov who emphasized the Soviet Union's readiness to quest for the sound, acceptable to the sides, foundation for solution of the most complicated problems, above all, certainly, of problems of curbing the arms race, both nuclear and conventional. "We," Yuriy Andropov said, "are for equality, we favour consideration of interests of both sides, we are for honest agreement." This principled approach also underlies the position of the Soviet delegation at the Vienna negotiations, said the Soviet representative.

An intermission was announced at the negotiations. It was agreed that the next round is to open late in January 1983.

SENATE COMMITTEE 'DUAL DECISION' ON MX MISSILE VIEWED

LD162014 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] According to reports from Washington, the Senate Appropriations Committee has approved allocation of almost $1 billion during the current fiscal year for the production and deployment of the first batch of the new MX intercontinental ballistic missiles -- a first-strike nuclear weapon.

At the same time, however, the committee passed an amendment prohibiting the administration from using those funds until Congress approves a new method of basing the missiles. Thus, although the funds for the MX program have been allocated, they have been frozen and implementation of the program has been postponed indefinitely.

The final decision by the committee reflects the acute contradictions evolved in the United States by Reagan's decision to begin full-scale production and deployment of the missiles. It is noteworthy that immediately after the voting, the White House issued a statement expressing dissatisfaction over the fact that the decision might endlessly drag out the debates.

The voting in the committee was seen by the NBC television company as a major blow to Reagan's plans. UPI notes that the administration has been unable to achieve its main aim: that of obtaining Congress's permission to start implementing the MX program.

FULL U.S. SENATE TO ADDRESS MX FUNDING ISSUE

Senators' Opposition

LD171108 Moscow TASS in English 1002 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 17 TASS -- A group of prominent members of the U.S. Senate urged the legislators to oppose the administration's plans for the production of MX nuclear intercontinental missiles. In their letter to the Senate Alan Cranston, Edward Kennedy, Charles Mathias and Larry Pressler stress that at a time when unemployment has reached 10.8 per cent and the annual federal budget deficit approaches 200 billion dollars, common sense dictates the need for refusing to manufacture MX missiles.

The American Senate has not yet taken a decision on this question and the House of Representatives struck out the funds for the production of MX missiles from the bill on military appropriations.

Basing Compromise

LD160002 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1425 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, 15 Dec (TASS) -- President R. Reagan has held a series of extraordinary "consultations" at the White House with Republican and Democratic leaders in Congress. At these "consultations", according to press reports, he demanded that the Senate approve the government request for the allocation of almost $1 billion for the production and deployment of the first batch of MX missiles. At the same time Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has been arguing in favor of the immediate allocation of funds for these purposes in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

As is known, the House of Representatives, as a result of public pressure, rejected the White House request for the financing of the MX program. The legislators are now being subjected to intensified attempts to influence their votes in order to prevent such a defeat in the Senate.

In the last few days President Reagan has changed his tactics. He has hinted that he is ready "to make a concession" over the basing methods for the MX missiles, leaving the issue "open", if Congress approves the requested allocation of funds for the full-scale production of these missiles.

The administration is deliberately reducing all its differences with Congress over the question of the basing mode of the MX missiles, striving thereby to beat down congressional opposition to this program as a whole.

After the latest series of meetings with legislators at the White House the President announced to journalists that he had achieved a "bipartisan compromise" on the issue of financing the MX program.

In response to this statement by the President, Democrat Ernest Hollings, the main opponent of the MX program in the Senate, said that he knew absolutely nothing about any "compromises". The same was indicated by Republican Senator Mark Hatfield, who noted that the so-called "compromise" had been achieved only with a limited group of legislators and that it in no way satisfies the demands of the opponents of the MX programs.

"It is admitted by administration officials themselves that the so-called 'compromise' on the question of the MX system is a subterfuge whereby the White House is attempting to save the program for the creation of these missiles and to gain time for additional lobbying efforts in support of the MX program." Such is the exhaustive description of the administration's maneuvering given by the CBS television company.

ROGERS COMMENTS ON FIRST STRIKE CALLED 'CAVALIER'

LD170324 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] The NATO supreme commander, General Rogers, has declared the West would not hesitate before a nuclear first-strike in the event of a conventional attack by the Warsaw Treaty forces. Here is what our commentator Viktor Clin has to say about this:

At his Washington news conference General Rogers carefully avoided explaining why he considers possible an attack in Europe by the Warsaw Treaty forces. Yet, as a military expert, he is of course well aware that in reality there is no such threat. I'm not going to dwell on the many political moves the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have made to promote the relaxation of tensions and peaceful cooperation in Europe; let's consider just the military aspects of the problem.

The NATO top brass, to which the general belongs, are of course well familiar with the repeated statements by authoritative Soviet military leaders about the strictly defensive character of the Soviet military doctrine. These statements have been backed up very tangible deeds, such as unilateral cuts in armed forces in Central Europe or the freeze on the deployment of medium-range missiles and the substantial cut in their number or, finally, the Soviet undertaking not to use nuclear weapons first.

Besides all this, General Rogers and his fellow generals must know that whoever plans attacking with convential forces has to have at least a triple superiority in their numbers. Since the balance of forces in Europe is one of approximate parity, such an attack by the Warsaw Treaty forces is simply out of the question. Why then this cavalier treatment of the facts by General Rogers at his Washington news conference?

First of all, this had the purpose of warding off some of the mounting public criticism of the NATO nuclear policy, which is based on the idea of rearming Western Europe with new American nuclear missiles that will become first-strike weapons in a supposedly limited nuclear war in Europe.

Secondly, the general took this opportunity to reactivate the question of enlarging the NATO conventional forces. These, in his opinion, should be considerably extended to counter the same mythical Soviet threat. The general's demands are thus motivated not by concern about the security of Western Europe but by the old ambition of achieving military superiority. Now, once again, the cornerstone of the present American Administration's military policy and NATO is seen as one of the main instruments of this policy.

Once it has such a superiority, Washington counts on dictating to other countries how they should behave and on punishing the disobedient, even if this should require General Rogers ordering a nuclear first strike and starting a nuclear war.

U.S. BLAMED FOR LACK OF UN ARMS CONTROL PROGRESS

LD150822 Moscow TASS in English 0812 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 15 TASS -- In the course of the discussion at the U.N. General Assembly's First Committee one sometimes hears the opinion of representatives of some states that the responsibility for the arms race, for lack of progress towards putting an end to it equally rests with "both leading military powers" and "the main military-political alliances", PRAVDA correspondents Tomas Kolesnichenko and Andrey Tolkunov write in the newspaper today. The raising of the question in such a way, they note, is contrary to the reality and objectively hampers the quest for ways of overcoming the unfavourable development of the international situation.

"Facts, including recent ones, show that the Washington administration bears responsibility for the latest aggravation of the international situation. It is exactly the United States and NATO which have taken the course of escalating the arms race, developing ever more sophisticated and destructive types and systems of nuclear weapons. According to the Pentagon's doctrine, the task is set to the American nuclear forces that they be able to deal the first strike, to attain military superiority."

At a time when at the First Committee representatives of the world community were adopting by an overwhelming majority of votes a resolution, calling for undelayed elaboration of the treaty on complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, the article runs, the ASSOCIATED PRESS reported that this year on the test range on the Nevada desert the United States held a greater number of nuclear tests than in any of the past 12 years. "Is it not the proof that the plans of the White House are directed at speeded up creation of qualitatively new systems of nuclear weapons. This is why official Washington interrupted tripartite negotiations with the Soviet Union and Britain on conclusion of a treaty on full and universal prohibition of nuclear weapons tests and the American representative at the First Committee proved to be one of a few delegates who received the instruction to vote against the Soviet proposal."

"In the course of the work of the First Committee it became clear once again that Washington does not strive for real steps aimed at curbing the arms race, eliminating the threat of a nuclear catastrophe", PRAVDA stresses. "It is not at all accidental that American representatives did not put forward a single concrete initiative. In a bid to somehow justify U.S. militaristic course, Washington's representatives resorted again and again to the myth of a 'Soviet military threat.'"

In a bid to torpedo the resolution which calls for the prohibition of chemical weapons, American diplomacy launched slanderous statements having the aim to ascribe to the USSR "the use" of chemical weapons in Afghanistan, Laos, Kampuchea, the authors of the article stress.

"That heinous lie was used to justify the U.S. decision to start large-scale production of new types of chemical weapons, to conceal the unwillingness to conduct serious negotiations on its prohibition", said the Soviet representatives.

U.S. MILITARY 'PREPARATIONS' IN INDIAN OCEAN ASSAILED

LD162242 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Yevgeniy Sergeyev commentary]

[Text] Because of the position the United States and its NATO allies have in the UN special committee there has again been postponed an international conference on demilitarizing the Indian Ocean. The conference will not take place in the first half of next year, at best it will be held a year later. The new postponement of the conference that initially was scheduled for 1981 is connected with the unheard of scope of U.S. military preparations in the region, especially in the past few months.

As of 1 January 1983, there will start operating a U.S. Central Command, CENTCOM, for southwest Asia. CENTCOM will monitor the vast region from the Persian Gulf to Pakistan and Kenya; it will be led by General Robert Kingston, commander in chief of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force. In actual fact, the Pentagon is building a large strategic group thousands of miles away from American shores. The group includes 11 tactical air squadrons, units of the 82 and 101st Airborne Divisions, three operational naval units with aircraft carriers and a Marine division. This military structure is based on a network of 30 and some U.S. bases.

What makes these preparations ominous, indeed, is the fact that the U.S. Armed Forces in the region are being equipped with nuclear weapons. Missiles and warheads and the very systems of nuclear arms are being replaced with still more destructive ones. When the United States substituted Poseidon submarines for Polaris ones there appeared in the Indian Ocean three underwater vessels that can each of them destroy 6,000 cities the size of Hiroshima. Nuclear weapons have been brought to the U.S. strategic base on Diego Garcia. Besides, they are kept on board American aircraft carriers and the U.S. strategic bombers that [word indistinct] over the Indian Ocean on a permanent basis.

The allies of America are being involved more deeply in these preparations. The NATO Council, at its session in Bonn last June, spoke of spreading its sphere of actions to the Persian Gulf as a fait accompli. The littoral countries are likewise alarmed that some nations in the region are being involved in the global strategy of imperialist quarters. The war games that the Pentagon has just held in Oman and Somalia showed that certain bases at the disposal of the United States are dangerous to them.

The maneuvers involved American B-52 bombers that can carry nuclear weapons. The stationing of American troops equipped with such weapons on the territories of developing nations makes them nuclear hostages of the Pentagon.

In this connection it is not surprising that alarm has sounded over Washington's military and political deal with Islamabad. Pakistan is receiving advanced F-16 bombers that can carry nuclear weapons. It is receiving them in circumvention of the American law that prohibits the aiding of countries that carry out nuclear preparations. In the framework of the deal with Pakistan the United States hopes to get bases in Gwadar and elsewhere. In the current visit to the United States the Pakistani leader General Ziaul Haq has said that his administration will give (?bases) for the Rapid Deployment Force. He did not specify for how long.

There have been more attempts in the West to justify the military preparations of imperialist quarters by claiming that the Soviet Union is posing a threat. This is a downright falsehood. The Soviet Union never sends strategic forces to the Indian Ocean, nor does it have any bases in the area. The Soviet policy toward the Indian Ocean is clear and definite. The Indian Ocean must turn into a zone of peace. The Soviet Union also suggests demilitarizing the Indian Ocean, it suggests that the fear of actions by NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization should not spread to Asia, Africa and Latin America.

What's more, the Soviet Union is ready to resume talks with the United States to limit military presence in the Indian Ocean. Unfortunately, neither the Soviet proposals nor the proposals of the littoral countries themselves have drawn any response from the United States and its allies. Mind, the new Law of the Sea Convention has already been signed in the UN committee by 119 countries. The United States was among the few other nations to have declined this charter of the seas. This is proof that the United States aspires to territorial expansion and to whipping up its influence around the world. This is the reason why the United States is carrying out large-scale military preparations in the Indian Ocean and is hindering efforts to set up a zone of peace there.

U.S., NATO REJECT UN RESOLUTION ON LIMITING FORCE

LD170036 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] New York December 16 TASS -- The United States and its military NATO bloc partners have once again rejected a proposal for concluding a world treaty on non-use of force in international relations. At a plenary meeting of the U.N. General Assembly today they voted against the resolution confirming the need for drafting such a treaty in the near future. The resolution was adopted by 119 votes, 15 member-states voted against. Among those who said "no" to the U.N. efforts to outlaw power tactics in inter-state relations were 13 NATO countries and Israel and Japan who normally vote together with them. Only three members of the North Atlantic alliance took another stance -- Greece backed the resolution, and West Germany and Turkey abstained.

During debates on the problem at the current session of the General Assembly representatives of many countries stressed that banning the use or threat of use of force as an instrument of world politics acquired particular importance in the present tense situation when the Reagan administration embarked on the course towards gaining military strategic superiority and started implementation of an unprecedented arms buildup programme.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON NATO COUNCIL SESSION

PM160901 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Dec 82 Second Edition p 3

[Military - Political review by Col M. Ponomarev: "Yielding to Pressure from Washington"]

[Text] When the winter series of sessions of the NATO leading military organs had ended in Brussels, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger publicly expressed "exceptional satisfaction" with its results. The Pentagon chief had cause for this. His colleagues from the other NATO countries sitting on the Military Committee, the Nuclear Planning Group and the Military Planning Committee had obeyed "Atlantic discipline" and obediently rubber-stamped the decisions foisted on them by Washington. But for these decisions to enter into force they must be approved by the bloc's political leadership.

It was this task which was assigned to the NATO Council, whose 2-day session has just been held in the same place, the Belgian capital. It was held at foreign minister level. But Washington resolved not to limit itself to sending Secretary of State G. Shultz to Brussels. In contrast to the delegations of other countries, the U.S. delegation included the secretaries of defense, commerce and even agriculture.

This fact alone should emphasize that the United States was aiming to exert massive pressure on its bloc partners in both the military policy and economic spheres and to secure their obedient adherence to the course prescribed by the White House and the Pentagon.

To judge by the reports arriving from Brussels and the NATO Council documents published since the end of its session, the United States has basically achieved the goal it set itself. Against the search for specific accords on the most acute questions of international life which the Soviet Union advocates with such consistency and principledness and which the peoples of the whole world are seeking with increasing resolution, the NATO political leaders are setting their own line -- the line toward confrontation, the arms race and the buildup of militarist preparations.

There is an impression that the ministers who met in the Belgian capital were protected by a blank wall from what is happening in the world today. They seem not to hear the peoples' persistent demands for an end to senseless militarism, the stoking of military hysteria, and attempts to turn entire continents into a nuclear battlefield. Moreover, among the Atlanticists, particularly those across the ocean, it has become a rule not to conceal their intentions of making Europe the first field for such a battle.

"West Europe is literally our first line of defense," Assistant Secretary of State L. Eagleberger waxes hysterical in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. "Europe is the front line of our country's defense and the protection of the ideals so dear to our hearts," U.S. General B. Rogers, supreme commander, NATO Allied Armed Forces, Europe, reiterates in a statement to the same committee. And since that is so it is therefore necessary to cram this "front line" with an unprecedented quantity of lethal weaponry. And this is in no way being done for the sake of "defense," but to create on European soil a bridgehead for an aggressive war against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, a launchpad for U.S. nuclear missile weapons designed to unleash a "limited" "protracted" or who knows what other sort of war, as long as it does not start on U.S. soil. Perhaps they will manage to sit it out across the ocean, placing under an inexorable retaliatory strike their own "closest friends, allies and partners."

Characteristic on this plane is a REUTER statement that the "United States is planning to move the headquarters of its Armed Forces in Europe from Stuttgart (FRG) to another suitable place," in particular to Britain. The Western press immediately assessed this plan as practical preparation for a "limited" nuclear war whose main bridgehead would be West Germany.

Nonetheless representatives of the European NATO countries are again signing, virtually without demur, the decision to begin the deployment on European soil in late 1983 of the new generation of U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons -- the Pershing II and cruise missiles.

Why was this procedure necessary? After all, the NATO Council first approved this decision back in December 1979 and has frequently confirmed it since. The point is that the resistance of the West European peoples to the NATO "arms upgrading" decision has not only not weakened since then, but on the contrary has strengthened still further. And the most obdurate Atlanticists cannot fail to consider it. That is why, while agreeing with "arms upgrading" as a whole, the Belgian and Dutch Governments have still not agreed to the deployment of cruise missiles on their countries' territory, while the Danish parliament has just refused to earmark funds to prepare for this deployment. And although these funds are comparatively small, the very fact is indicative and can serve as a sort of banner of the times.

That is what the NATO ringleaders fear more than anything. That is why the U.S. representatives brought such powerful pressure to bear on the participants in the Brussels session.

They sought by every means to ensure that the concluding documents of the bloc council session emphasized the "necessity" not "to slacken efforts in the military field" and to maintain "firmness" in relations with the socialist countries.

At the same time Shultz billed in every possible way at the session of the U.S. strategic concept, in particular the White House decision to deploy the MX ICBM's. Here it must be borne in mind that the U.S. House of Representatives' refusal to earmark funds for the production of the first five of these missiles in no way means that this project has been shelved, so to speak. The bill for the Pentagon budget for fiscal 1983 still envisages expenditure totaling over $2 billion for research and development of the MX missile and its basing system. Indeed, the House of Representatives conference committee still have to have their say. And after all in the Senate and the Republican Party -- the President's party -- has the majority. Incidentally, the House of Representatives itself was not so much opposing the deployment of the MX missiles as the "dense pack" system proposed by the administration.

The NATO Council advocated expanding other military preparations as well. But even so the main emphasis was placed on stepping up the tempo of the nuclear arms race. As NATO Secretary General J. Luns put it, the bloc's actions must be unpredictable and "not rule out the possibility of using nuclear weapons." British Foreign Secretary F. Pym developed the same idea. And French External Relations Minister C. Cheysson said: "It is important that the alliance should demonstrate that its cohesion and its commitments in the defense sphere have not changed in the slightest," and he voiced satisfaction at the progress in implementing NATO plans in the nuclear arms sphere.

A large place in the work of the NATO Council session was taken up by the broad complex of military-political and economic problems. These were questions connected with relations between the Western countries and the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, and also trade and economic disputes between the NATO partners. And while the notorious "Atlantic discipline" based on Washington's crude diktat and the identity of the class positions of the ruling circles in the different NATO countries had its effect in strictly military decisions, when talk turned to economic affairs the fundamental principle of the society where cash rules immediately came into force -- "charity begins at home."

Taught nothing by the failure of its "sanctions" against the USSR, official Washington, as the NATO Council Brussels session showed, intends to continue and even intensify its pressure on its partners to make them embark on curtailing trade and economic ties with the USSR. This generated quite sharp criticism from the session's other participants, who see U.S. attempts to undermine their trade with the Soviet Union as a manifestation of the U.S. imperialist circles' narrow, selfish interests.

In Brussels Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs A. Macdonald expressed himself in favor of the broad use of every opportunity to establish more positive East-West relations. The French representative expressed himself in the same view. In general the West European countries as a whole disagreed with Washington's solicitations for the curtailment of economic ties with the socialist states and openly stated their disagreement with U.S. plans to unleash a "trade war" against the East European countries.

Let us also note that Spain totally refused to sign the final communique of the NATO Council, while Greece dissented from plans to deploy medium-range U.S. missiles in Europe. Nonetheless, the negative U.S. line ultimately prevailed. Here it should be pointed out that in the face of the movement against militarist programs and the policy of confrontation, which is gathering strength in the United States, Europe and other parts of the world, the Atlanticists resolved to mount a new and powerful propaganda campaign in the bloc countries.

Its aim is to undermine the movement of peace champions and all those who are raising their angry voices against the dangerous preparations of the United States and its bloc partners for unleashing a nuclear missile war.

As marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, pointed out in his recent replies to a TASS correspondent, "the Soviet Union draws the appropriate conclusions both from the ever mounting anti-Soviet propaganda and attempts to distort our peace initiatives and from the prospect of an increase in the real threat to our country if the United States begins to implement these plans. The U.S. administration will not succeed in intimidating the USSR by creating "super-hardened" MX strategic missiles or deploying Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe.

Washington and those NATO circles which unconditionally support its course toward achieving military superiority over the USSR should not hypnotize themselves. They will in any event be unable to achieve that superiority. The Soviet Union will be able if necessary to respond effectively and promptly to any threats.

However, that does not mean that the USSR stands on positions of military rivalry. On the contrary, it is against any rivalry in the military field in the international arena. Erecting insuperable obstacles to war on our planet and developing and strengthening good-neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation -- that is the goal of Soviet foreign policy.

SOVIET AID TO UNESCO COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM

LD142212 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Paris December 14 TASS -- The United States today found itself in an embarrassing situation at the session of the Intergovernmental Council of UNESCO's International Program for the Development of Communications. U.S. representative Harley indirectly admitted that most of the U.S. financial contribution to the program he had announced with pomp would in actual fact be used, for one thing, outside both the program itself and UNESCO and, for another, under the supervision of the "donor", which it is well known, makes aid dependent on various political conditions.

Representatives of a number of developing countries at the intergovernmental council scolded the negative stance of the West, above all the United States, in the issue of helping the "Third World" to develop the mass media and communications of its own.

The Soviet Union confirmed that it will give assistance to developing countries in this field through the international program for the development of communications. The leader of the Soviet delegation declared that, responding to UNESCO's call, the USSR has unilaterally decided to grant the news agencies of developing countries a special discount tariff of 200 dollars for each duplex 50-baud communications channel. He expressed the hope that all industrialised countries will follow suit.

Further Details

LD162016 Moscow Tass in English 1614 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Paris December 16 TASS -- The USSR delegation at the session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communications today refuted the report of a Western news agency according to which the participants in this forum, assembled in Paris under the aegis of UNESCO, had supposedly "exposed" the dependence of developing countries on the USSR in the use of communications facilities.

Anatoliy Krasikov, the head of the USSR delegation, described this con.ention as a "sheer invention". In reality, he noted, criticism at the session was directed against the biggest capitalist power.

The agency report, that surprised the participants in the session, contended that "many developing countries exposed in UNESCO their 'dependence' on the two major systems of satellite communication created by the United States and the USSR respectively. They also stressed that without a substantial lowering of tariffs the dissemination of information will continue to be of a one-sided nature, flowing from the north to south."

In reality, Anatoliy Krasikov noted, the Soviet Union announced at the present session its unilateral sharp reduction of tariffs for transmitting news of agencies from developing countries through cable, radio and satellite channels. This decision is a response to the call addressed to developed countries by a number of forums held under the aegis of UNESCO. From now on the agencies of developing countries will be able to disseminate their information through communications channels provided by the Soviet Union 24 hours a day at a normal sp.'d of 50 baud for the purely symbolical charge of 200 dollars a month.

The USSR delegation at the session of the intergovernmental council of the international programme for the development of communications [word indistinct] the hope that the Soviet Union's decision will serve as an example for developed capitalist countries.

As to the United States, its approach to problems of the international programme for the development of communications was sharply criticised at the UNESCO forum that is now being held in Paris.

UNESCO CONTRIBUTION TO STRUGGLE FOR PEACE NOTED

FM151029 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 7 Dec 82 p 7

[TASS correspondent O. Shirokov article written specially for SOVETSKAYA KULTURA: "The Struggle for Peace Is the Most Important Task of the Day"]

[Excerpts] Paris — The fourth extraordinary session of the UNESCO general conference was held at that international organization's Paris headquarters 23 November through 3 December.

The central question on the agenda was the discussion of UNESCO's draft medium-term plan for 1984-89 which was submitted for the examination of its participants by UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'bow.

V. Stukalin, head of the Soviet delegation, chairman of the USSR Commission on UNESCO Affairs and USSR deputy minister, spoke in the ensuing general political discussion on the draft plan. He noted that UNESCO's international authority and prestige had increased noticeably in recent years. This had happened because the organization has been responding increasingly to the main problems of our time and is striving to make its constructive contribution to their solution.

In the present complex and very worrying international situation UNESCO's role and responsibility for preserving and consolidating peace on earth are growing, the speaker stressed the basic cause of the sharp exacerbation of international tension on our planet is that aggressive forces have raised the intensity of their war preparations to an unprecedented level, are inflaming armed conflicts in various parts of the world and are irresponsibly threatening to use nuclear weapons.

This line of deepening tension and of an arms race is countered by the line of the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and all peace-loving states toward preserving detente, strengthening international security and developing peace full cooperation.

We proceed from the premise, the Soviet delegation head said, that the cause of the defense of peace is the paramount task of all states great or small, of all peoples of the world and of all international organizations.

In our day the only means of conducting world affairs is by reason, not force, and by equitable talks, not military demonstrations. The Soviet Union supports such an approach to international problems. That is the consistent principled line of Leninist foreign policy.

The Soviet representative pointed out in his speech that the USSR advocates the broadening and strengthening of cooperation with the developing countries and actively supports their struggle for the strengthening of national independence, for social progress and the elimination of the final vestiges of colonialism, and against racism, apartheid and genocide. The USSR has advocated and continues to advocate the more widespread use of the potential of international organizations to help the developing countries improve their populations' prosperity and culture and to convey advanced technology and scientific information.

U.S. PLANS FOR 'PACIFIC COMMUNITY' ASSESSED

LD091112 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 9 TASS -- The idea of a "Pacific community", which is being actively implemented by the imperialist powers, has "dubious aims", says the December issues of the journal INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN].

The article points out that the American concept of a "community", into which the USA, Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the ASEAN grouping, South Korea and small states of Oceania are to be incorporated "is based on the first place on the military-political considerations of the U.S. ruling circles, which would like to use the integration tendencies in the Pacific region for a regrouping of the forces of imperialism, above all with the aim of strengthening their strategic positions." The morthly is drawing attention to the vigorous efforts made by the USA to draw the ASEAN countries into the planed "community". It stresses that Washington is by far more willing to supply them with arms and ammunition, than to give them aid for economic development. The USA "strives to turn that grouping into something like the disintegrated pro-imperialist SEATO bloc."

"They in the USA," the journal continues, 'hope that acting within the framework of an integration regional structure they will be able to use military-political levers to preserve their hegemony, by using and strengthening the existing mechanism of military ties, keep under their control Japan and other Pacific allies, draw them even more deeply in to the implementation of the militaristic anti-Soviet policy. Thus the idea of a 'Pacific community' accords well with the objectives of the present administration's militaristic doctrine, which is aimed at ensuring for the USA world military supremacy. "This is seen in particular from the fact that Washington has taken the course for strengthening its military presence in the region." Plans are vigorously implemented for equipping American naval vessels with missiles capable of carrying both conventional and nuclear charges, new nuclear means are being deployed in the western part of the Pacific." This policy "running counter to the true interests of the peoples of the Pacific area, will inevitably lead only to a toughening of confrontation," the journal points out.

CRASH OF B-52 BOMBER IN CALIFORNIA REPORTED

LD170028 Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 16 TASS -- A U.S. strategic B-52G bomber has crashed near Mather Air Force Base, California. Nothing is known about the fate of the plane's crew of nine.

According to U.S. news agencies, the authorities of the city of Sacramento not far from where the plane crashed are trying to find out if the bomber was carrying nuclear weapons.

The crash of the B-52G bomber drew particular attention because as of today, according to the NEWHOUSE wire service, a squadron of strategic bombers of the same type went on the around-the-clock alert at Griffiss Air Force Base near Rome, New York. Each of the 16 B-52G planes carries 12 cruise missiles fitted out with nuclear warheads.

ABLAMOV REVIEWS CIA'S ROLE IN TERRORISM

LD161649 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 16 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

Perhaps not a day passes without terrorist acts committed in any part of the globe. It is no secret that in such cases the sanguinary tracks most often lead to the USA and. first of all, to the CIA's Headquarters at Langley which is the principal centre for organizing assassination attempts on state, political and public figures who are unwelcome to the USA and which is a source of provocations and sabotage.

The Reagan administration which overtly counts on terror and force has "unleashed" the CIA, as the U.S. press put it. The CIA has been given full freedom in carrying out "special", i.e. terrorist, operations. The agency's bloody experience in this field is known to be rich.

An irrefutable evidence of the U.S. special services' involvement in the assassinations of Patrice Lumumba, Salvador Allende, Solomon Bandaranaike, Amilcar Cabral, Martin Luther King, Orlando Letelier, and other fighters for the freedom of peoples has been given in a report of the Senate committee, which at one time inquired into abuses practised by U.S. intelligence bodies, and in the world press, too.

Stated was also the CIA's involvement in organizing assassination attempts in different periods on Fidel Castro, Samora Machel, on Iranian leaders, and Aldo Moro.

Making use of this experience, the cloak-and-dagger boys continue their sanguinary "exploits". The Latin American press has repeatedly drawn attention to the fact that the familiar style of professional terrorists from the U.S. espionage agency could be perceived in the death of General Omar Torrijos, Panamanian leader, President Jaime Roldos Aguilera of Ecuador, General Rafael Hoyos Rubio, Peruvian military leader, in air crashes in 1981 under mysterious circumstances.

The CIA which closely cooperates with Israel's special services bears a direct relation to the killings of Palestinian patriots. Many terrorist actions in Africa, according to the U.S. and Western press, were carried out with the knowledge or direct participation of U.S. special services.

The CIA, the nest of international terrorism, directs reprisals in Latin America, particularly in El Salvador, Guatemala and other Central American states. The CIA is behind the systematic subversive activities against Cuba and Nicaragua.

Reports appeared in the world press more than once about the CIA's close connections with the Turkish terrorist detachments "Grey Wolves" operating in West European countries. The CIA, pursuing its aims, readily supports both "rightist" and leftist terrorism.

The Delhi newspaper TIMES OF INDIA gives data according to which about 300,000 people have died in the world as a result of coups, assassinations and other terrorist acts organized or inspired by the CIA. Such are the crimes by the killer from U.S. special services whom U.S. President Reagan not so long ago proclaimed "heroes of the free world".

Such are facts which indicate that it is precisely the USA that counts on arbitrariness, violence and terrorism in the international arena. The USA flouts the legitimate rights and interests of sovereign states and peoples, cultivates the ideology of racial and national hatred, supports reactionary dictatorial regimes, which are kept in power only by means of terror. The USA pursues a line towards heightening tension in the world, whips up the arms race, and drums up an atmosphere of military hysteria.

PRC DELEGATES TO ATTEND SEMINAR IN MOSCOW

LD171034 Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Moscow December 17 TASS -- The first international seminar for ice hockey coaches under the IOC's [International Olympic Committee] program of "Olympic solidarity" continues here.

The attending coaches represent 13 countries, namely Austrialia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Hungary, Holland, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of China, Norway, Poland, Romania, France and Japan, whose teams mainly play in the B and C pools of the world championship.

SINOLOGIST MARKS GUANGZHOU UPRISING, USSR ROLE

OW161409 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Talk by Sinologist (Kartunova)]

[Excerpts] Fifty-five years have passed since the proletarian uprising in Guangzhou. On this, Soviet Sinologist (Kartunova) presents the following talk:

The armed uprising in Guangzhou, which is known for its establishment of the Guangzhou Commune, has lived in the profound memory of the working class as a glorious example of the Chinese proletariat. In the wake of the Kuomintang terrorism, which swept the country from 1925 to 1927 after the failure of the revolution, the workers in Guangzhou seized political power with the support of soldiers and peasants on the outskirts of Guangzhou.

The Soviet regime lasted only 48 hours in Guangzhou. The reactionaries in the country collaborated with imperialist countries in opposing the Guangzhou uprising.

Although the Guangzhou workers displayed a dauntless, heroic spirit, they were outnumbered by counterrevolutionary forces and the uprising was suppressed. The working class of Guangzhou suffered grave losses. The Kuomintang elements broke into the Soviet Consulate in Guangzhou and arrested five Soviet staff members, including the consul. Five Soviet citizens, Vice Consul (Lashev) and other staff members in the consulate were killed. The blood of the Soviet victims and Chinese workers has forever cemented the fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Chinese people.

The Chinese reactionaries and their imperialist supporters attempted, but failed, to undermine friendly relations between the Soviet and Chinese people. Friendship between our two countries continued to consolidate. Relying on that friendship, the Communist Party of China led the Chinese people in founding the people's regime in China and taking the socialist road.

In commemorating the 55th anniversary of the uprising of workers, peasants and soldiers in Guangzhou from 11 to 13 December 1927, the Soviet people deeply grieve those heroic participants in the uprising.

The Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society in Moscow has held meetings on many occasions to commemorate the Guangzhou Commune. This year a meeting was held at the House of Friendship with Foreign Countries in Moscow to mark the 55th anniversary of the Guangzhou Commune. Activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, Sinologists, representatives from various circles in Moscow, and staff members of the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union attended the meeting.

ALEKSEYEV ON USSR-PRC NORMALIZATION EFFORTS

OW140141 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Alekseyev talk: "The Persistent Policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Union in Overcoming the Estrangement Between the Soviet Union and China begun in the Early Period of the 1960's" -- 24th in series entitled "Fragments of the History of Soviet-Chinese Friendship"]

[Text] In the past and at present, the CPSU and the Soviet Union have always taken the fundamental and long-range interests of the people of both countries into consideration in formulating policies toward China. In explaining the Soviet Union's policies toward China, the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses always stressed that the purpose of the policies was to achieve full normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and China and restore the good-neighborly relations and cooperation between the two countries. Even during the most complicated period when the Maoists' Cultural Revolution was rampant in China, the Soviet Union still did its best to achieve this purpose in order to improve the relations between the Soviet Union and China and normalize the relations between the two countries.

I wish to point out that at the proposal of the Soviet side the leaders of both countries held talks in September 1969. At the meeting a general agreement was reached on taking measures to normalize the state-to-state relations between the two countries.

Later, talks on the border issue started in Beijing. The Soviet Union and China dispatched new ambassadors to Beijing and Moscow, respectively, and signed the annual goods exchange and payments agreement between the two countries.

I also wish to point out the constructive proposals made by the Soviet Union from 1971-73. At that time the Soviet Union handed a draft bilateral agreement to the Chinese side. The agreement called on both countries to commit themselves not to use armed forces against each other. During that period and shortly afterward, the Soviet Union also made the following proposals: Long-term trade and border trade between the two countries should be restored; the Soviet Union will resume the supply of complete sets of industrial equipment to China; the cooperation between the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Sciences should be resumed; both countries should make contacts in the fields of public health and sports; cooperation in the tourist industry should be restored; both countries should exchange newspaper reporters; and contacts between friendship associations of the two countries should be restored.

On 24 February 1978, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet wrote a letter to the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress. The letter stated that the Soviet Union was willing to end the abnormal situation in the relations between the two countries and called for stopping activities that might further deteriorate the relations between the two countries. For this purpose, the Soviet Union proposed that both countries should issue a joint statement on the principle for guiding the relations between the two countries. The Soviet Union suggested that the two countries should hold relatively high level talks in order to discuss and finalize a statement acceptable to both sides as quickly as possible.

At the talks between the Soviet Union and China in Moscow from 29 September to 30 November 1979, the Soviet representative put forward a draft statement on the principle for guiding the relations between the two countries. It is necessary to adopt such a joint statement because following the invalidity of the 1950 treaty both countries have lost an important political and legal basis for promoting relations between them.

The Soviet Union drafted the statement after considering a just principle based on international law, the basic articles of the UN Charter and the Soviet Union's well-known statements on its willingness to normalize bilateral relations with China on the basis of peaceful coexistence. Of course, the Soviet Union also took into consideration the contents of letters exchanged by the two countries.

The draft statement called for establishing and promoting the relations between the two countries based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, including total equality, mutual respect, national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, nonuse of force, refraining from using armed forces to threaten each other, and mutual benefit. It stipulated that both sides should assume the responsibility of renouncing the use of force and threats against each other, refrain from seeking special privilege and hegemony, and oppose the contention for hegemony by any country in world affairs. The draft stipulated that both sides should maintain an atmosphere of mutual respect and confidence, and set up appropriate organizations for mutual consultations. The draft called for expanding and intensifying trade and contacts in the economic, scientific, technological, cultural and other fields between the two countries.

In 1981, the Soviet Union proposed that China and the Soviet Union should jointly discuss measures that would lead to mutual confidence in the Far East, including the lessening of tension and the consolidation of peace.

In September 1981, the Soviet Union suggested that both countries should resume border talks.

All these facts convincingly prove that the Soviet Union's efforts and wish to normalize relations with China are sincere and persistent.

JAPAN'S NAKASONE REMARKS ON SOVIET RELATIONS

OW161439 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Yuriy Afonin commentary: "For the Development of USSR-Japan Relations"]

[Text] Since the new Japanese Cabinet was inaugurated, Prime Minister Nakasone has repeatedly stated, in the Diet and elsewhere, that Japan wants to establish a stable relationship with the Soviet Union on the basis of mutual understanding. We can only welcome this intention itself.

The Soviet Union has, invariably and consistently, endeavored to develop its relations with Japan on the basis of good neighborliness, mutual trust and benefits. It wants to build its relations with Japan on a solid, that is, stable foundation. The Soviet proposal for concluding a treaty of good neighborliness and cooperation with Japan, which was made some 5 years ago, will serve this purpose. If this proposal is realized, relations between the two countries are expected to be considerably stabilized.

Naturally, the Soviet Union cannot be satisfied with the present status in its relations with Japan. The unilateral restrictions, which were imposed in the early 1980's, have affected Soviet-Japanese relations to a considerable degree. Therefore, Soviet-Japanese relations should be restored to the level which existed in the early 1970's, that is, the level before all kinds of artificial restrictions were imposed. This is important in USSR-Japan relations, as well as broader East-West relations as a whole.

In this connection, I would like to quote the remarks made by General Secretary Andropov at the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. He said: "We are deeply convinced that the 1970's, characterized by detente, were not -- as is asserted today by certain imperialist leaders -- a chance episode in the difficult history of mankind. No, the policy of detente is by no means past. The future belongs to this policy."

This is true with the future of USSR-Japan relations. It is by no means permissible to regard their positive development in the past as merely representing a single page in history. It is true that we should not overlook maneuvers by some powerful forces in Japan to freeze USSR-Japan relations; however, they are not reflecting the perception of the Japanese people.

There is no doubt that the Japanese people want to strengthen good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union and develop mutually beneficial relations to consolidate peace.

Let me again refer to statements by Prime Minister Nakasone. He repeatedly said that the government would carefully watch Soviet policy on Japan. It is not difficult to know what Soviet foreign policies are. Soviet diplomacy is clear-cut and consistent. Its invariability was confirmed at the recent November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. It is useless for anyone to expect a large change in its policy line and [word indistinct] one-sided concessions from the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has nothing to abolish. The Soviet Union has neither imposed sanctions against the United States nor repudiated signed treaties or agreements. Likewise, it has never discontinued negotiations.

General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Andropov asked its partner in the capitalist world to pay particular attention to the fact that the Soviet Union favors agreement, but that it believes it should be sought on the basis of reciprocity and equality. The policy of pressure on the Soviet Union -- which took the form of notorious sanctions -- has completely failed.

It has become clear that there is no future in efforts to prevent this failure. This policy should have already been given up and moves already made to take a constructive step in reviving and developing exchanges among countries with different social systems. It is none other than the Soviet Union which is proposing this step.

Various Soviet peace proposals -- which form the basis of the Soviet peace platform in the 1980's -- are widely known. The Soviet Union has often made those proposals towards Japan as well in recent years. When implemented, those proposals will provide a groundwork for stable development of USSR-Japan relations. It is unreasonable to think that those proposals, including one for taking trust-building measures in the military field in Asia, are advantageous and necessary only to the Soviet Union. Those proposals are equally beneficial to all countries in the Far East, including Japan. Objectively viewed, there is now a favorable possibility of the Soviet Union and Japan improving their relations. It is an urgent task today to deal with this possbility in a correct way and convert it into reality.

MOSCOW CRITICIZES NAKASONE DEFENSE STANCE

OW171113 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to the United States for talks with the U.S. leader is still over a month away. It appears that Prime Minister Nakasone has already begun working to adjust Japan's position in response to requests from the United States. In this connection, commentator Anatolyev has made the following comment:

The Japanese Government has followed its decision to keep Japan's defense spending below 1 percent of its GNP for 5 years now. However, at a session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee on 14 December, Prime Minister Nakasone said that Japan's defense efforts are insufficient compared to those of other nations, particularly the United States and the NATO countries. He then expressed the view that this would not be rectified as long as Japan tries to keep defense spending below 1 percent of its GNP.

His remarks reveal a design to essentially change Japan's defease policies. The seriousness of these remarks is even greater because they were made by the prime minister himself. Japan's military budget this year stands at 2.586 trillion yen, which accounts for 0.97 percent of its GNP. It is now working to further raise its military budget next year to 2.776 trillion yen, representing an increase of over 7 percent. Japan is now increasing its military spending at a rate greater than those of West European countries. The United States has not yet succeeded in its demand that those West European countries raise their military expenditures by 3 percent. When Prime Minister Nakasone said that Japan's defense efforts are insufficient, he obviously underestimated what is happening militarily in Japan.

Prime Minister Nakasone's interview, given to the newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL, also deserves our attention. At the interview, Prime Minister Nakasone disclosed his positive attitude towards a U.S. plan to lay mines and blockade three Japanese straits to check the Soviet pacific fleet in the event of an emergency. His remarks at this interview represented open hostility towards the Soviet Union. They are also contradictory to his own statement that he would like to establish stable relations between the two countries, on the basis of complete mutual understanding.

Could he really talk about mutual understanding, with sincerity, while expressing his support for the U.S. Government's adventurist plan, in disregard of peaceful Soviet initiatives, particularly its proposal to promote peace ans security in the Far East?

In the past, any move to blockade or seal off the Soviet Union brought suffering to the instigator. It is advisable to recall this fact. Anyone who calls on Japan to step into an endless arms race and blockade international straits will be working to voluntarily assume a considerable part of the responsibility for aggravation of international tension and will become a collaborator in the limited nuclear war strategy of the United States.

We may discount his remarks in consideration of the fact that they were made with high-ranking U.S. officials in mind prior to his visit to the United States. Nevertheless, it must be said that such concessions to the position of the U.S. Government are very dangerous. This danger first stems from the possibility that because of its fulfillment of duties as an ally, Japan will suffer far sadder and graver consequences than the other part of the alliance.

U.S. DEMANDS JAPAN INCREASE MILITARY SPENDING

LD161530 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 16 TASS — The United States has undertaken a new act of gross pressure upon Japan and interference into its internal affairs. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved and sent to the Senate for approval a resolution which demands in an ultimatum form that Japan should further increase its military expenditures. In an obviously dictatorial tone, the authors of the resolution even mention concrete figures by which, as they believe, Japan should annually build up its military budget. The aim of the document, news analysts point out, is to right away "take in hand" the new Japanese Government by threats, to make it unconditionally comply with Washington's militaristic demands.

U.S. USING ECONOMIC BLACKMAIL AGAINST JAPAN

LD152136 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 15 TASS -- TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

As is said by the San Francisco CHRONICLE, Washington is seeking a new batch of concessions from Tokyo in the commercial and economic field. Specifically the USA wants Japan to increase sharply its quotas for the import of agricultural products from the USA. At the same time American congressmen threaten to take legislative measures to impose restrictions on the sale of Japanese motor cars, television sets, computers and a number of other goods in the USA. The commercial and economic contradictions between the two countries, says the JAPAN TIMES, have become a never-ending nightmare.

The United States is incensed by its growing deficit in its trade with Japan which will be 20 billion dollars in the red this year. If this trend continues, says the WALL STREET JOURNAL, the U.S. deficit will reach 50 billion dollars by the end of this decade.

The Japanese side made attempts more than once to "pacify" Washington, but these steps are considered inadequate there. In Tokyo's opinion the reason for such a considerable imbalance in American-Japanese trade lies in the inferior quality of American goods as compared with those of Japan and in the fact that American businessmen do not wish to reorganise their production to meet the requirements of Japanese consumers. Being unable to meet competition from Japanese firms, the United States is trying in every way to discredit them. A number of staff members of the Japanese company Hitachi were arrested in California on a charge of stealing the technical novelties of the American company IBM. The present polemics over this arrest reflect the depth of mutual distrust between the partners.

The Japanese authorities and public believe that this case was fabricated in order to undermine the positions of the Japanese company both in the American market and other markets.

The Washington administration is trying to use the growing commercial and economic contradictions with Japan for blackmailing Tokyo on military and political matters. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has passed a resolution on the need for Japan to further increase its military spending and build up its armed forces. This resolution was timed to coincide with the Japanese parliament session, which is to adopt a new state budget. As happened more than once in the past, Washington is again putting pressure on Tokyo. This new demarche shows once more that the present American Administration intends to use arms-twisting tactics against its Japanese ally.

DEMONSTRATIONS HELD AGAINST U.S. OKINAWA BASES

LD131122 Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo December 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports: White streamers reading "Give our lands back to us!" formed a chain around the Kadena base of the U.S. Air Force in the Japanese island of Okinawa. They were hoisted by activists of a newly-founded local mass organization of solidarity with the struggle of peasants who have defied the authorities' pressure and refused to sign contracts for the "voluntary" transfer of their land plots to U.S. troops. By taking their cases to court and organizing protest campaigns, they are pressing for the return of their confiscated lands on which facilities of the U.S. Armed Forces were illegally established.

The new organization enjoys the active support of broad sections of the Okinawa public, including many representatives of local government bodies. Speaking before its activists yesterday, for example, Mayor Yoshikatsu Taira of the city of Naha, administrative centre of Okinawa, urged stepped-up opposition to the policy of the government which had betrayed the interests of the island's inhabitants in the name of "allied relations" with the United States.

About 60 percent of the U.S. military projects in Japanese territory are now to be found in Okinawa. They were established on the most fertile and conveniently located lands and occupy a total of some 12 percent of the island's territory. More than 250 square kilometres of these lands were wrested from local peasants by force.

The presence of U.S. Armed Forces in Okinawa has prevented the island's normal economic development and the building there of an up-to-date transport infrastructure. As a result, Okinawa is still the most backward fringeland of modern Japan. The average earnings of its inhabitants, even according to official data, are lower by one third than the average incomes of people living in other Japanese regions. The rate of unemployment in the island is 2.5 times higher than the country's average. By mounting their struggle against military bases, the Okinawa people are struggling for their right to life, for a peaceful future of their island.

MOSCOW REPORTS CPSU GREETINGS TO JSP CONVENTION

OW161419 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Message of the CPSU Central Committee to the 47th convention of the Japan Socialist Party scheduled to open 15 December]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee extends fraternal greetings to the deputies to the 47th convention of the Japan Socialist Party [JSP] and all party members.

In today's complicated international situation, a struggle for curbing the arms race, born and pushed ahead by imperialism, and for a lasting peace on earth is gaining strength in all parts of the world.

The antiwar movement, in which hundreds of millions of people are participating, has become a powerful force.

The Soviet people are actively fighting for peace and friendly cooperation with the peoples of other countries. Our party will continue -- in the future, too, as in the past -- to exert all its powers to weaken the threat of war and to maintain and deepen the easing of international tension.'

The CPSU is in solidarity with the struggle of the JSP and the democratic forces in Japan, being waged to oppose the intensified militaristic tendencies and Japan's involvement in the adventurist strategy of U.S. imperialism, to demand (?rejection) of a military alliance with the United States and the development of Japan on the basis of the road of peace and neutrality, and to protect the working people's democratic gains and urgent interests.

We wish the 4th JSP convention success and hope that the decisions of the convention will help promote cooperation between our two parties in the future in the joint struggle to oppose the danger of war, consolidate peace and establish the relationship of good-neighborliness and mutual trust between the Soviet Union and Japan.

JAPANESE ANALYST CRITICIZES PLAN TO DEPLOY F-16'S

PM161551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Vdovin dispatch: "Bases and Phrases"]

[Text] Tokyo, 13 Dec -- The planned deployment of American F-16 fighter-bombers at the Misawa base will markedly change the balance of military forces in the region in the U.S.' favor, H. Aoki, commentator on air force problems, has stated in an interview with the newspaper ASAHI. It is perfectly clear, he noted, that this move poses a great threat to the Soviet Union.

The distinguishing feature of the Pentagon's strategy lately, Aoki pointed out, is that the Pentagon is trying wherever possible to deploy nuclear weapons along with conventional weapons. The F-16's can carry this dangerous payload and, if anything happens, they will take off from Misawa with it on board. The Japanese Government is offering assurances that it will not agree to the deployment of nuclear weapons at the base. There are doubts about these assurances, since there has been no statement from the American side that it will respect the Japanese Government's promise not to bring nuclear weapons onto its territory.

NOVOYE VREMYA INTERVIEWS MONGOLIA'S DUGERSUREN

PM160915 [Editorial Report] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 50, 10 December, publishes on pages 12-13 under the heading "Detente Is Indivisible," a 1,800-word interview with Mongolian Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren by NOVOYE VREMYA correspondent V. Godyna -- date and place of interview not specified. Dugersuren discusses the situation in Asia and Mongolia's foreign policy steps in various spheres, and states in particular:

"In the light of the present situation in the Far East, great significance is attached to the Soviet Union's proposal concerning the elaboration and application of confidence-building measures in the region. In this connection the Mongolian Government assesses positively the consultation which have begun between the Soviet Union and China on questions of normalizing relations. It believes that the achievement of positive results from this dialogue would accord with the interests of peace and cooperation in Asia, and not only Asia." Dugersuren goes on to discuss his recent visits to India and Indonesia and then dwells on the issue of detente, accusing some people in the West of "speculating on the detente process" and calling for the deepening of detente in Europe and elsewhere.

REAGAN-ZIAUL HAQ TALKS IN WASHINGTON NOTED

OW161255 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 8 Dec 82

[(Liu Yi) commentary]

[Text] U.S. head of government Reagan and Pakistan President Haq held talks in Washington. It is reported that President Reagan highly praised Pakistan's position towards Afghanistan and Haq expressed great satisfaction over the U.S. decision to provide Pakistan with military aid amounting to $3.2 billion before the end of 1982. A big portion of the U.S. aid will be used in organizing sabotage against Afghanistan. Listeners, please listen to the following talk by our station observer (Liu Yi).

In other words, the U.S. President is satisfied with the role played by Pakistan as a major base in the undeclared war against Afghanistan, while the Pakistan president is satisfied with the material guarantee given by the United States in this war. The Washington talks clearly show that U.S. imperialists are the organizers and instigators of the scheme against Afghanistan. The scheme is designed to sabotage Afghanistan's new social construction and maintain a source of conflicts and tension in southeast Asia. As everyone knows, in Pakistan there are some 80 camps training anti-Afghan bandits. The arming and training of the bandits is financed by the United States and some other countries. After the training, they are dispatched to Afghanistan to carry out terrorist activities and sabotage. It should be pointed out that the Afghan Government has struck a resolute counterblow at those terrorists activities. Therefore, Afghanistan's enemies have to resort to various tricks, but the hostile nature of their policies towards Afghanistan remains unchanged. For instance, the imperialists and some of their Asian partners are talking about their advocacy for a peaceful settlement of the Afghanistan issue. However, they spare no effort to slander and obstinately assert that the tension is caused by the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. Therefore, their so-called peaceful settlement plan only calls for withdrawal of the limited number of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Afghanistan's enemies willfully reverse cause and effect. The Soviet Union's dispatch of troops to Afghanistan is an action taken at the request of the Afghan Government and is completely in conformity with the UN Charter. Therefore, the dispatch of Soviet troops is the effect, not the cause of the undeclared war against Afghanistan. This can be explained by the fact that the imperialists and their partners started the undeclared war against Afghanistan soon after the April Revolution in 1978, while the Soviet troops did not come to help the fraternal Afghan people until the end of 1979. This shows that those who do not tolerate a truly democratic Afghanistan ignore the facts.

The settlement of the Afghanistan issue is possible. In its proposals in 1980 and 1981, the Afghan Government discussed this possibility. Those proposals point out that in order to peacefully and politically settle the issues in southwest Asia, all we have to do is completely and unconditionally stop the external interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs and guarantee that there will be no such external interference in the future.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Comment

LD1411[illegible]4 Moscow TASS in English 1002 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 14 TASS -- In its commentary headlined "Dangerous Progress" the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA touches upon the results of the talks held by President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan in Washington, in whose course special emphasis was laid on a further development of military cooperation between the USA and Pakistan.

Pointing out that the talks demonstrated an "identity of interests" of the USA and Pakistan vis-a-vis Afghanistan, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes: The latter sovereign state is known to have become a target of aggression by international imperialism, whose main organiser and inspirer is the United States. Terrorist groupings are intensively trained and armed in the camps set up in Pakistan's territory to be later sent into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Both the USA and Pakistan have reaffirmed the invariable character of their "attitude" to Afghanistan.

Washington's official circles do not conceal their interest in the use of Pakistani military bases by the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force.

The availability of such bases in common with an intensive armament of Pakistan, as is believed in the USA, would considerably facilitate for the U.S. administration the pursuance of its policy of blackmail and threats towards the states of Asia, whose independent policy so much exasperates the White House, the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA goes on to say.

American tanks and personnel armoured carriers, artillery and missiles, electronic equipment are being supplied to Pakistan already on a large scale. According to the six-year programme, which was endorsed already last year, Washington will grant Islamabad military and economic aid worth a total of 3.2 billion dollars.

It is indicative, the newspaper stresses, that the White House intends to increase military aid to Islamabad in violation of U.S. laws, which ban the rendering of such "aid" to the countries engaged in an effort to produce their own atomic weapons. But Pakistan is reported to be implementing a nuclear programme. Washington, which declares by word of mouth, its opposition to the proliferation of nuclear weapons, encourages, in actual fact, the atomic ambitions of the Pakistani state.

WEST USING PAKISTANI TERRITORY IN DRA 'WAR'

LD141120 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 27 Nov 82

[From "The World Today" program; commentary by Ivan Lavrov]

[Excerpt] Significantly, the authors of the resolution on the so-called Afghan question submitted to the United Nations, a representative of Pakistan among them, also favor a political settlement. But this is all in words, and what in deeds? The public in various countries reacted with satisfaction to a meeting between the foreign affairs ministers of Pakistan and Afghanistan in Geneva in which the envoy of the UN general secretary also took part. The hope arose that the meeting might set the beginning to a peaceful political settlement of the situation involving Afghanistan, as well as to the establishment in the region of an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity. Regretfully, this has not happened so far. Why?

One of the explanations may be found in continuing visits to Pakistan of foreign envoys who are doing their best to draw Pakistan further and further in the undeclared war against Afghanistan. The latest visitor was Assistant State Secretary of the United States Eagleburger. He came to understand that the United States intends to continue using Pakistani territory for waging an undeclared war against the Afghans. The British minister in charge of (?the) Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Douglas Hurd, was another visitor. He put it bluntly to his Pakistani partners that the armed struggle in Afghanistan must continue.

In short the Western countries are using financial support and political pressure to push the Pakistani military regime toward taking a more belligerent stand in relations to Afghanistan. This policy undoubtedly creates new obstacles in the way of achieving a political settlement.

PLANNED VOA TRANSMITTER IN PAKISTAN VIEWED

LD162230 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] The head of the Voice of America radio station Kenneth Thompson [name as heard] told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee recently that there is a plan to build a VOA transmitter in northern Pakistan. Our observer Aleksey Mitrov has these details.

When the Voice of America station began its broadcasts in February 1942 it warned in its first program that news might be bad or good but their listeners would always be told the truth. Ever since American authors have been busily quoting this statement in their material. Later in this program we will discuss whether the Voice of America always tells the truth, as it claims. As for the first part of this statement, the news that the station is going to have its branch in Pakistan is really bad news, and I'll try to explain why.

The station has received $160 million from the state budget for the current year. This huge sum of expected to be spent on whitewashing the American policy of arms build-up. As the administration's official mouthpiece, the Voice of America is assigned with the task of justifying the escalation of American military presence in the Indian Ocean, the construction of American military bases in the Persian Gulf and the formation of the Rapid Deployment Force to carry out armed intervention in Asian countries.

The station has been obliged to carry out subversive propaganda against those countries whose foreign and domestic policies are unsuitable for official Washington. This kind of propaganda has already been launched against the countries bordering on Pakistan. Here are some examples which may also serve as illustrations to the station's promise to tell the truth and only the truth.

Since the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan the Voice of America has been carrying out an openly hostile propaganda against the young republic. Programs directed to Afghanistan are often based on falsehoods. With preference to the so-called diplomatic sources, the Voice of America declared on many occasions that Afghan counterrevolutionaries had seized whole provinces or towns in Afghanistan. It announced the assassinations of leading Afghan (?statesmen) and politicians, yet exposures on that information followed. The American station was also responsible for the spread of the news about the use of Soviet-made chemical arms in Afghanistan. Indeed chemical arms were shown to [word indistinct] in Kabul, but they carried the trademark made in USA. The amount of slander and misinformation that the station issued by the BAKHTAR news agency, an attempt to interfere openly in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan and is part of the undeclared war against that country.

Apparently this kind of propaganda will be carried out from neighboring Pakistan when the VOA transmitter is built in its northern part. This progaganda will be directed not only against the countries bordering Pakistan but also the countries of the Middle East and Southeast Asia in general. In short [words indstinct] spearheaded against those Muslim countries which denounced the American collaboration with the Israeli Zionists. (?This would hardly) be compatible with the principles of Islamic solidarity, the adherence to which the Pakistan military administration claimed so many times.

The Voice of America radio station carried out a certain propaganda message on its broadcasts from Pakistan. It was the first to declare that Pakistan had turned into a front line state. Since then this version has been discussed by the station from various angles. Meanwhile, the United States (?starts) sending arms to Pakistan, and the common folk will be the ones who will pay for these purchases.

Observers regard Pakistan's consent to the building of the new station as a major concession to Washington. They feel that this concession has been made within the framework of military and economic agreements signed between Islamabad and Washington in the last 2 years. The military and economic dependence of the Pakistani Government on the United States is increasing all the time. Islamabad can pay for American loans and weapons only by its blind loyalty, hence its departure from the repeatedly proclaimed independence course in international affairs, the departure under the United States pressure.

COMPARISON OF PRAVDA EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON DRA

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 December in its First Edition on page 4 carries an "Editorial Article" under the headline "Who Comes out Against a Political Settlement of the Afghan Problem." The article has been compared with the TASS "text" published in the 16 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on pages D 1-D 5 under the headline "TASS Carries PRAVDA 'Editorial Article' on DRA," revealing the following variation:

On page D 1, paragraph 4, lines 3-4, PRAVDA reads: ...and to justify continuing the line of interference....[adding "continuing"]

TASHKENT ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS USE IN AFGHANISTAN

GF150720 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Irrefutable Evidence"]

[Text] The KABUL NEW TIMES in Agahanistan has refuted fabrications made up by U.S. officials that the Soviet Union is using chemical weapons in Afghanistan. An article in the KABUL NEW TIMES has said that the fabrications on the matter cannot be proved.

Meanwhile, AFP has recently reported that the U.S. Administration is in possession of irrefutable evidence proving that the Soviet Union has been systematically using (?highly destructive) chemical and [word indistinct] weapons against Afghan rebels. We have never nor do we now believe in such reports. Indeed the U.S. Administration is supposedly in possession of irrefutable evidence. But how can one explain the claims made in this respect earlier during the current Reagan era as well as during the previous Carter era? Moving to appeal to the conscience of U.S. officials who put forth these claims in the past, let us now refer to the artificial evidence which the U.S. officials have described as irrefutable.

U.S. intelligence networks compiled a long report during the current week. This report has been written in the form of an illusionary novel, in that it is full of horrors which fill hearts with great awe. (?The report also described the disastrous effects) of toxic substances. These toxic substances are supposedly prepared in an area near Moscow and then dispatched to Afghanistan and Kampuchea. The report also tells about the two [word indistinct] which have been found in Afghanistan and which contained remains of a horrible toxic substance. The report contained several other accusations. Nor is there any evidence in it. The reason for the absence of truth and evidence is that Soviet chemical weapons have never been used in Afghanistan or in any other country.

Irrespective of all this, there is irrefutable evidence proving the fact that chemical weapons have been used. The DRA Government has organized a number of press conferences for both local and foreign journalists. Samples of chemical weapons used against the DRA have been displayed during these press conferences. Among the displayed articles were (?Fes)-517 chemical explosives filled with chemical substances. These explosives carry the following inscription: Attention, toxic substance.

Also among the samples of chemical weapons displayed at the press conferences were inscribed grenades and [words indistinct] which have been manufactured in the United States. Among them are also samples of chemical weapons which even depict the name of the place where they had been manufactured. These weapons were manufactured in the federal testing site [as heard] in Pennsylvania. The (?arms) manufactured in the United States have been used by the basmachis [robbers] to contaminate drinking water tanks in schools and lyceums in Afghanistan and to poison (?wells).

The KABUL NEW TIMES has written that the Afghan counterrevolutionaries who have been captured in Herat Province were armed with chemical grenades manufactured in the United States. Meanwhile, the journal COUNTERSPY in the United States has written that the Afghanistan Government has presented evidence proving that the counterrevolutionaries, who have been described as Afghan (?refugees), have currently been using U.S.-made chemical weapons.

Dear listeners, this must be the irrefutable evidence the U.S. intelligence networks have been (?looking for) for a long time -- evidence which they have failed to find.

DRA AMBASSADOR ADDRESSES FRIENDSHIP MEETING

PM151359 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 3 Dec 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Glorious Anniversary"]

[Text] On the evening of 2 December a reception devoted to the fourth anniversary of the Treaty on Friendship, Good-Neighborliness and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DRA was held in Moscow.

The Speakers noted that since the April Revolution in Afghanistan friendship between the two countries has risen to a qualitatively new level. Since then the traditional friendly relations have become relations of fraternity, revolutionary solidarity and all-round cooperation, as was reflected in the 1978 treaty. Soviet people, the speakers stressed, are in solidarity with the fraternal Afghan people.

H. Mangal, DRA ambassador to the USSR, said that the 1978 treaty occupies a special place in the chronicle of their bilateral relations. It was this treaty which strengthened and guaranteed more than ever the freedom and independence of Afghanistan. History has most convincingly proven that the USSR has always been, is and will be a real and reliable friend of the Afghan people.

H. Mangal congratulated the Soviet people on their forthcoming jubilee -- the 60th anniversary of the USSR. The Soviet person, the Soviet way of life, he said, are an inspiring example to all progressive mankind and particularly to the peoples struggling for democratic transformations and the creation of a new society. The Afghan people, who are taking their first steps in this direction, receive all-around aid from the great land of the Soviets.

PHILIPPINES PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

PM140921 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Philippine Parliamentarians' Visit to USSR"]

[Text] A Philippines National Assembly delegation led by Deputy Francisco San Juan, minister of state for public works and highways officially visited the Soviet Union from 28 November through 4 December at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The Philippines parliamentarians were received by V.V. Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and had meetings with the chamber chairmen and with the chairmen and members of USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' standing commissions.

The guests were told about the structure and activity of the country's highest organ of state power, the Soviet working people's achievements in various fields of the economy and culture and the fraternal family of peoples' preparation to welcome in a worthy fashion the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

In addition to Moscow, the delegation paid visits to the Moldavian SSR and Leningrad.

In the course of friendly meetings and talks, the possibilities of expanding parliamentary ties between the two countries were discussed. The participants in the talks expressed themselves in favor of further exchanges of parliamentary delegations between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Philippines National Assembly. They also touched on questions of bilateral relations and exchanged views on a number of international problems of common interest.

The Soviet and Philippines parliamentarians expressed concern in regard to the worsening international situation and the continuing tension in Asia. The active role of parliamentarians of all countries in the cause of the consolidation of world peace, the relaxation of tension and the prevention of nuclear war was emphasized.

The deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Philippines National Assembly confirmed their intention to promote the maintenance of peace and stability in Asia and to seek better mutual understanding between the countries and the establishment between them of peaceful and genuine good-neighborly relations.

The Soviet and Philippines parliamentarians declared their mutual desire to continue to develop mutually beneficial cooperation on the basis of the principles recorded in the joint Soviet-Phillippines declaration at the time of Philippines President F. Marcos' visit to the Soviet Union in 1976. They agreed that the earlier concluded intergovernmental agreements create a good basis for the further development of relations between the two countries and the fulfillment of their specific content.

F. San Juan, on behalf of the Philippines parliamentarians expressed sincere gratitude for the warm and cordial welcome shown the delegation. The National Assembly delegation conveyed to the USSR Supreme Soviet an invitation to send an official delegation to the Philippines.

MOSCOW TV INTERVIEWS POLISH TRADE MINISTER

LD142238 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Our correspondent, Yuriy Ulyanov, reports from Warsaw:

The fierce anti-Polish campaign in the West is not dying down. It is being waged on all fronts: ideological, political and economic. Today, we asked Comrade Tadeusz Nestorowicz, minister of foreign trade of the Polish People's Republic, to tell us about this third trend, the economic war against Poland, and its consequences.

[Begin Nestorowicz video recording in Polish fading to Russian translation] Truly it is a real war against Poland, and against the whole socialist community. The West has decided to punish us for the fact that we are putting our house in order by our own efforts, and acting against the chaos in which the country found itself. To begin with, this has been reflected particularly in the Polish economy.

Because of many factors, including geographical, Poland can only exist in conditions of international division of labor. It is this circumstance the West decided to exploit. First we were drawn into the noose of debts; then everything possible was done to bring the country to economic ruin. This was done in order to support antisocialist forces in Poland.

But it did not turn out the way our enemies would have liked. They did not succeed because the socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union, came to Poland's aid. The Soviet Union has given and continues to give us aid, not only in the traditional form of foreign trade, but also by allocating extra raw and manufactured materials which we previously bought from capitalist countries. It is only thanks to these supplies that many of our enterprises have been able to employ their production capacities.

The other socialist countries are also helping us. (?A reflection) of this aid and of the reorientation of our economy toward even closer rapprochement and further development of economic ties with the CEMA countries can be provided by the fact that today more than 60 percent of Poland's foreign trade turnover is with the socialist countries. [end recording]

I am confident, the foreign trade minister said in conclusion, that this fruitful cooperation, alongside the utilization of our internal reserves, will be a reliable basis for achieving a speedy solution to the crisis phenomena in Poland.

CSSR'S HUSAK, POLAND'S OLSZOWSKI MEET IN PRAGUE

PM141539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[TASS reports: "Reception of Minister"]

[Text] Prague, 10 Dec -- G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, received here today S. Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish foreign minister, who is in the CSSR on an official friendly visit.

They discussed questions on bilateral relations and some problems of the international situation.

It was emphasized that the further expansion of the two countries cooperation serves to strengthen socialism and develop friendship between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Poland. The sides confirmed their determination to continue, in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and to make their contribution to the preservation of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES CSSR PROSECUTOR GENERAL

PM161433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Talk"]

[Text] On 9 December V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation from the CSSR Office of the Prosecutor General headed by the country's Prosecutor General J. Fejes. The delegation is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Procuracy.

A friendly talk took place. Taking part in it was USSR Procurator General A.M. Rekunkov.

PRAVDA CITES HONECKER ON USSR, U.S., FRG

PM161321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[TASS reports: "A Reliable Guarantee"]

[Excerpt] Berlin, 12 Dec -- The indissoluble fraternal alliance with the country of Lenin is a reliable guarantee of the GDR's further successful development. The GDR's working people are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation as their own festival, E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has stated at a meeting held here with the leaders of the other democratic parties belonging to the GDR National Front.

The GDR's citizens are convinced that war can be averted and wholly support the Soviet Union's intiatives and practical measures aimed at securing peace. The planned deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe and the U.S. President's declared decision to deploy the MX missiles, E. Honecker pointed out, constitute attempts to change the existing military balance in NATO's favor.

Dwelling on relations with the FRG, he observed that the GDR will continue to seek their development on the basis of concluded agreements. It is important that Bonn should be guided by the provisions of these agreements and the realities. Good-neighborly relations are useful not only to both German states and their citizens, they also exert a positive influence on the situation in Europe as a whole, E. Honecker observed.

SED'S MITTAG ON GDR ECONOMY COOPERATION WITH USSR

PM161041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Guenther Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, under the rubric "In the Socialist Countries: The GDR Strategy of Growth"]

[Text] Berlin -- The GDR is successfully implementing the socioeconomic strategy for the eighties elaborated by the 10th SED Congress and is ensuring the dynamic development of all sectors of the national economy in increasingly complex economic conditions.

It is a question of producing more with less expenditure from year to year, continuing the course of ensuring the unity of economic and social policy and constantly improving the living standard of the republic's citizens.

As was noted at the Fifth SED Central Committee plenum, in the first 10 months of this year the growth in the GDR's industrial output compared with the same period last year amounted to 4.2 percent, and the growth in labor productivity to 3.5 percent. In the same period articles and goods worth M2.4 billion were produced in addition to the plan, primarily through the better utilization of the country's own raw material and the economical handling of energy and other resources. Rural workers gathered the biggest grain harvest in the republic's entire history: more than 10 million tons, obtaining nearly 50 qintals of grain per hectare. However, a shortage of fodder for livestock raising has continued to make itself felt. The republic's foreign trade is balanced. The GDR population received more than 150,000 new and substantially repaired apartments in January through October, and since 1971 a total of nearly 1/3 of the republic's population has improved its housing conditions.

Every percentage point of growth now involves more and more labor. That is why our economic strategy provides for the maximum utilization of the potential offered by combining the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution. It is sufficient to mention microelectronics and robot building; there are now some 18,000 robots operating in the GDR's national economy.

The changed economic conditions require more thorough processing of raw materials, fuller utilization of fuel and also the efficient operation of fixed captial. This is closely connected with the struggle for high-quality output. After all, it goes without saying that we must not achieve savings of worktime or thriftier expenditure of raw and other materials at the expense of the quality of articles.

Our economic strategy is oriented toward all-around socialist rationalization, which also determines capital investment policy. At the same time this strategy provides for the production of consumer goods in large quantities and of a high quality and the fuller satisfaction of consumer demand.

Cooperation between the SED and the CPSU and between the GDR and the Soviet Union is the reliable guarantee of the implementation of the economic strategy adopted by the 10th SED Congress. The firm friendship between our states has become an important factor for political stability on the European Continent. It is apposite to recall this now that the aggressive forces of imperialism have launched the latest "crusade" against the socialist community countries. As was stated recently by Comrade Erich Honecker from the platform of the SED Central Committee plenum, the GDR, together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, will continue to make every effort to strengthen peace and international security and do everything to promote the improvement of the international situation.

The U.S. Administration's aggressive course constitutes a serious threat to peace throughout the world. The consequences of this policy also have a negative effect on the economy of the West European countries and other industrially developed capitalist states. The stance adopted by these states -- against pressure from Washington -- on the question of the "gas for pipes" deal is characteristic. Indeed, it could not have been otherwise -- it was a question of unilateral adventurist acts by the American Administration undermining contract trade relations and blocking constructive political dialogue.

In these conditions it is particularly obvious that close economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the GDR and the Soviet Union serves as the basis for our republic's successful development. This cooperation gains strength from year to year.

Today it has reached a record level for international economic relations. Suffice it to say that the volume of trade turnover between the two countries this year will exceed R11.5 billion. The Soviet Union's share in the GDR's foreign trade will be 38 percent.

Cooperation takes place on mutually advantageous terms and forms a reliable basis for our planned economy. In this connection mention must be made of the guaranteed contract deliveries of Soviet raw materials, oil and petroleum products, and the prices of these goods for the GDR remain sustantially lower than on the capitalist market.

On the basis of their principled stance, our parties devote unremitting attention to the planned implementation of the program for specialization and production sharing between the GDR and the Soviet Union through 1990. The program is concretized in 160 intergovernmental and interdepartmental agreements.

There has been substantial progress in work on specialization and production sharing in such particularly important spheres as microelectronics, robot building and chemicals. This is our joint contribution to deepening socialist economic integration. In the years ahead the Soviet Union and the GDR, together with other interested socialist countries, intend to concentrate their efforts to a still greater degree on developing science and technology and introducing modern techniques in industrial and agricultural production.

All this is fully in accordance with the socialist countries' economic strategy and with the need to rapidly increase production efficiency by utilizing the leading achievements of science and technology. In resolving the complex problems of the eighties the Soviet Union -- fulfilling the program outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums -- the GDR and the socialist community as a whole demonstrate the great vitality of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

SFRY LEADERSHIP BODIES DISCUSS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Presidency, CC Presidium

FM161429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Tasks of the Day"]

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Dec -- A joint session of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium has been held here to discuss the tasks of economic policy for 1983, the TANJUG agency reports.

The session, the report says, stressed that "the main avenue of the country's political development next year will be the consistent implementation of the economic stabilization program." It was noted that the set tasks can be fulfilled only on the basis of enhancing the effectiveness of social production and further consolidating the principles of a unified internal market.

Those taking part in the session expressed themselves in favor of the speediest adoption of practical measures aimed at eliminating difficulties and shortcomings in economic development, particularly in preventing the overexpenditure of funds and violations of financial discipline.

They stressed the significance of the accelerated development of the country's economically backward regions, including the Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and the need to increase the responsibility of the republics and provinces for fulfilling the coordinated economic policy.

At a press conference devoted to the plenum, M. Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stated "the country is entering the year ahead with many difficulties inherited from previous years."

"In this situation it will be hard to increase the volume of production, particularly for export. But we will resolve the complex tasks of stabilization. There is no other way," he said.

Federal Assembly

PM161423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the SFRY Federal Assembly"]

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Dec -- The SFRY Federal Assembly has begun debating the draft plan for Yugoslavia's social and economic development in 1983. It has been drawn up on the basis of the economic stabilization program adopted at the 12th LCY Congress.

The document envisages an increase in global social product and in the level of industrial and agricultural production and exports. In order to save resources a considerable reduction in capital investment is planned, chiefly in the nonproduction sphere. Measures have been elaborated for reducing the balance of payments and foreign trade deficit and solving the employment problem, especially among young people.

Z. Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, told the SFRY Federal Assembly that Yugoslavia will start 1983 with complex problems accumulated over recent years. Some of them have grown more acute in the current year. These include rising prices and inflation, the expenditure of resources in excess of material capabilities, downward trends in industrial production, and continuing unemployment.

In the course of the debate on the plan in one of the Federal Assembly chambers -- the Federal Chamber -- it was pointed out that "the aim of economic policy in the coming year will be to create the requisite conditions for overcoming the difficulties besetting the Yugoslav economy by drawing on our own resources, raising the standard of organization and rationally conducting economic activity."

Nevertheless, a number of those who took part in the debate pointed out that the draft plan "fails to adequately reflect a realistic basis for the effective implementation of the tasks set, especially regarding the preservation of the country's solvency." They called for the Yugoslav Government to "analyze once again the likelihood of the planned indicators being reached, especially in the sphere of production, exports and employment" in view of the country's economic difficulties.

IZVESTIYA ON HUNGARIAN VEGETABLE SUPPLY SUCCESSES

PM100917 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by correspondent S. Dardykin: "Hungary: Cooperative Workers Keep Their Word"]

[Text] Tatabanya-Budapest -- Long before it reaches the district center of Tatabanya, the landscape becomes an unremittingly industrial one. On the approaches to the capital of the mining region you cannot see the familiar Hungarian plain with its regular, neat square fields. It is no accident that the city's provision with greenery has always caused considerable trouble. It did not have enough vegetables and fruits of its own; it had to import them from its neighbors, and the complaints about the quality of the goods in the vegetable stores never ceased.

We lost out on transportation and storage, Istvan Gyongyosi, chief of the trade section of the district council, says. In addition losses were tolerated in the trade network itself. When the question of improving the population's provision with vegetables was raised on the agenda, in Tatabanya they argued thus: Where "big"trade sometimes marks time, the mobility and flexibility of "small-scale forms" may work. That was the basis of the experiment now being attentively examined in other Hungarian districts and whose progress is being covered in detail by the press. The district vegetable trade enterprise handed over some of its functions, and with them its trading premises, transport and implements directly to local consumer cooperatives.

People in Tatabanya are in no hurry to talk of the results of the innovation. In general I noticed that both those who grow the vegetables and those who trade in them are alike in their caution: "The year has been successful, but we will see what happens next." But one highly instructive result has already emerged. First, although fewer vegetables than usual were laid in last fall for winter storage, the city nonetheless experienced no shortage. It was simply that from the very start they ruled out future losses, preferred to spend their money on careful sorting before dispatch to the storehouses. A substantial proportion of the harvest was left for the time being for storage by the producers.

Jozsef Molnar, chairman of the consumer cooperative in Tatabanya, explained in detail the mechanics of the operation. For instance, a long-standing partner, the agricultural cooperative in Bakonyszombathely, has capacious potato storehouses. The potatoes they purchased have been left there until winter. They paid the purchase price back in October and later paid a surcharge for storage. This is to the advantage of the agricultural cooperative. Money has gone into the farms' coffers without delay, and the additional income is considerable. The consumer cooperative derives its own advantages: Reliable storage is assured, and potatoes will arrive as they are needed, bypassing the city bases, directly into the stores within the necessary deadlines and in the necessary quantity. The fewer shipments, the fewer losses, and again quality gains.

Some 70 percent of vegetables enter the consumer cooperative network in Tatabanya directly from the producers. Here a firm partnership has been established with not only nearby but also distant farms, in districts with more abundant supplies of orchard and vegetable products.

One further major source for supplementing stocks lies in the population's private plots and subsidiary farms. In Hungary the so-called specialized groups which emerged under the auspices and care of the consumer cooperative have long given a good account of themselves. Why are they specialized? Because the owners of individual plots joined together in these groups, depending on local conditions and demand, are geared to a particular type of agricultural output. Where there is specialization, there is a possibility of managing a farm on a large scale.

The consumer cooperative supplies the specialized groups with sowing material, provides the cash credits for the acquisition of implements, and guarantees sales. The main point is that it leaves worthless land unsuitable for large-scale production from a suburban cooperative. So, on formerly empty wasteground surrounding the city, hothouses made of plastic sheeting with a total area of 7,000 square meters have been set up to supply the city with early tomatoes, cucumbers and green peppers.

Where the specialized groups are concerned, the picture is clear: There is mutual interest, contract relations, and efficient organization of production and sales. But there are other producers too. At the district council I was given a precise figure: There are 72 orchard associations in the environs of Tatabanya. For a miner or plant worker -- and they comprise the overwhelming majority of the city's population -- an orchard or vegetable plot means primarily the opportunity for leisure and relaxation, and the joy of working in the fresh air.

In acquiring a plot, these people were not thinking about income. But the trees begin to bear fruit, and in time it emerges that the harvest exceeds family requirements. The question arises: What to do with the surplus, since by no means everyone can get to the market.

Consumer cooperative reception points did exist before, but, I was told, they did not provide a complete solution to the problem. Either there were not enough of these centers, or the main yardstick used was quintals. How to save unnecessary trouble for the person bringing his harvest in a basket or bucket? They decided to grant the stores themselves the right to acquire fruit and vegetables directly from the population. The accounting is simple. The retail price for a particular day is taken as a base, a commission of 20 percent is deducted from it, the remainder is paid to the vendor -- on the spot, in ready cash -- and the contents of the basket immediately go on the shelf. Virtually every store has acquired its own "aktiv," and strawberries and apples direct from the orchard have markedly improved their range.

Jozsef Molnar also stressed that the vegetable store worker simply cannot do without initiative and a certain degree of autonomy. It is not enough to link the entire material incentive system with turnover or to attract the customer by the quality of the goods and the quality of service. Trade workers must also be given a certain freedom to maneuver: for instance, the right to reduce prices independently, if goods are threatening to spoil. The calculation is very simple, I was told: It is better to sell a bunch of radishes which is beginning to wilt at half price than to wait until it is fit only to be thrown out. For that the store chiefs are given the right to a certain (very small) percentage risk allowance on retail trade.

With the chairman I went into a store next door to the administration premises -- one of the 18 the cooperative has. In a city with a population of 80,000 the fruits of the bountiful and prolonged Hungarian fall have not yet disappeared from its windows, but the winter range predominates: pink potatoes, succulent cabbage, carefully washed carrots and -- a bright splash of color on this plain background — hothouse tomatoes. When it took on the main role in vegetable trade, the cooperative did not promise the city dwellers instant miracles but set about maintaining the quality of goods. To judge by the store, it is keeping its word.

BRIEFS

POLISH NUCLEAR POWER TALKS -- Soviet-Polish talks on cooperation in nuclear power engineering have got underway here in Moscow. The sides are discussing an intergovernmental agreement on the building with Soviet assistance in Poland of its first atomic power plant. The plant will have several reactors, 440,000 kilowatts each. The Soviet Union has already built, building, or is about to build, similar factories and facilities in Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Cuba. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 16 Dec 82 LD]

BRITISH NAVAL ATTACHE EXPELLED FROM MOSCOW

LD171358 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1345 GMT 17 Dec 82

[By Andy Webb, PA political staff]

[Excerpt] Russia today demanded the withdrawal of the naval attache in the British Embassy in Moscow, in retaliation against the expulsion from London of the Soviet spy, Captain Anatoliy Zotov.

Britain's ambassador to the Soviet Union, Sir Iain Sutherland, was summoned to the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs and told the attache, Captain Alexander Richardson, must leave the country within a week.

The Foreign Office in London said Sir Iain "protested strongly at this wholly unwarranted action."

A spokesman said: "The Soviet action against Capt Richardson was clearly linked to the expulsion of Capt Zotov. We take a very serious view of the matter and we are considering the Soviet action."

Capt Zotov was expelled from Britain for activities "incompatible with his status" at the Russian Embassy in London.

This was taken as a euphemism for spying, and it was said at the time that he had attempted to set up a spy ring in the UK -- a mission he apparently bungled.

The Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Capt Zotov himself vigorously denied that he had been involved in any such activity.

The Foreign Office had anticipated that the Soviets might take retaliatory action after Capt Zotov was asked to leave, on December 1, but it made clear that any such move would be totally unjustified.

News of Capt Zotov's expulsion was first disclosed by the PRESS ASSOCIATION after a leak by Soviet sources.

Foreign Office officials were unable to give any reasons offered by the Russians for today's expulsion order.

UNITED KINGDOM EXPELS S. AFRICAN EMBASSY OFFICIAL

LD170332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 16 Dec 82

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Anikin and Georgiy Alekseyev]

[Text] The British Government has expelled Joe Klue, a member of the South African Embassy staff in London, from the country. A statement on the matter which was issued by the Foreign Office, or the British Ministry of Foreign Affairs is called, says that Klue has been involved in activities incompatible with his status. The British newspaper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH explains the meaning of this diplomatic formulation. Klue, a member of the intelligence service of the apartheid regime, has been conducting surveillance of South African emigres on British soil. He has also been doing subversive work against the African National Congress and South West African People's Organization, the patriotic organizations of the South African and Namibian peoples.

The expulsion of the racialist diplomat from Britain took place as a result of pressure from the British antiapartheid movement. The movement has frequently warned the government that the South African Embassy in London is a center for subversive operations by the Pretoria regime against patriots from southern African throughout Westen Europe.

UNITED KINGDOM TO INCREASE MILITARY EXPENDITURE

LD142100 Moscow TASS in English 2028 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] London December 14 TASS -- Britain's military expenditure will go up by one billion pound sterling this year, as follows from the government's white paper on defence submitted to Parliament today. Defence Minister John Nott who presented the paper said the new military programme included construction of six more [illegible] ships as well as a further build-up of the Air Force and Army potential. In the fiscal year of 1982-1983 Britain's military budget will reach a record of 16 billion pound sterling.

The white paper, devoted to the lessons of the Falklands campaign, stresses that the Conservative government is taking measures for Britain's rearmament for the sake of "defending Western interests" both inside and outside NATO's sphere of activity. In other words, the present British leadership is going to exploit the military conflict they unleashed in the South Atlantic as a pretext to increase their military presence in other regions.

U.S. ARMED FORCES COMMAND MOVING TO UK FROM FRG

LD161800 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 16 TASS -- TASS military affairs analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

In a written answer to a December 15 question by a member of Parliament the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher officially confirmed that the British Government had consented to the setting up in Britain of a command of the United States Armed Forces in Europe.

The Commander of NATO Forces in Europe, the American General Rogers has stated that the site for the new command had been selected in Britain already in May 1981. THE NEW YORK TIMES recently quoted a secret directive of the United States Secretary of Defence Weinberger which openly speaks of the need to set up in Britain a command of the armed forces in Europe in place of the present one in the FRG.

The purpose of the Pentagon-initiated reports that only some sections of the command will operate in Britain and that the command will not give guidance to combat operations is to soften the "harmful political consequences" of this decision for the present West German Government.

The matter is that the decision to move the command of American Forces from Stuttgart to areas far from the FRG is added and clear proof of the Pentagon's intention to wage a "limited nuclear war" first of all on the territory of Central Europe.

As to the American Administration, it views a nuclear conflict in the area far from the United States as a war in which the United States could escape the devastating consequences of a reply strike.

It should be noted that the present FRG Government, judging by everything, has not even tried to protest Washington's decision which is designed to perpetuate the FRG's role of a lightning rod designed to absorb the reply strike in the event of a United States aggression in Europe.

At first spokesmen of the Kohl government issued statements that the reports about the moving of the American command from Stuttgart to Britain are "totally false", that the Pentagon has no such plans at all. Later on, when the West German public had no doubts any more about the correctness of these reports about Washington's intention to move its generals to a place "safer" than Stuttgart, the Kohl government spokesmen simply decided to say nothing at all.

Credit should be done to all the previous FRG chancellors from Adenauer to Schmidt that, despite the entire complexity of relations with their ally across the ocean, they tried in one way or another to uphold their viewpoint about the particular danger for West Germany of the American military plans in Europe.

It appears, however, that Kohl likes the role of being the first West German chancellor to sacrifice for the sake of the Pentagon the interests of his own nation's security. This is evidenced by his unqualified support for the plans to deploy new nuclear missiles on the FRG that make West Germany a target in the event the United States unleashes an aggression in Central Europe and by his stand in the question of moving the American military command.

PAPANDREOU RECEIVES BORIS PONOMAREV 16 DEC

NC162014 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] This evening Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou received at Kastri Mr Ponomarev, alternate member of the CPSU Politburo, currently in Athens for the KKE Congress. During their meeting, they reviewed bilateral relations between the two countries and the forthcoming visit to Greece of Soviet Prime Minister Tikhonov as well as problems connected with peace, detente and the dangers from escalated expenditures on arms, particularly nuclear arms.

As Mr Papandreou stated [words indistinct] and he also said the two sides feel that mankind is living in a particularly dangerous and delicate period.

ZUBKOV ON SHULTZ' WEST EUROPEAN TOUR

LD161322 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1950 GMT 15 Dec 82

[From "The World Today", presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, is continuing his tour of West European countries. It has been extended by almost 2 weeks. The U.S. secretary of state began his visit to West Europe on 7 December in Bonn. He then went to Brussels for the NATO Council session of foreign ministers of 16 countries of the North Atlantic bloc. Following Brussels came The Hague, and the Netherlands capital was followed by Rome. Shultz spent 2 days -- yesterday and today -- in Paris.

Everywhere there remains one and the same essential feature of the issues discussed with the leaders of West European countries, with various nuances of bilateral relations.

One can set apart three problems which the spokesman for the U.S. Administration is trying to solve, or more precisely foist on the U.S. European partners.

Firstly, Shultz has been sent to West Europe with the aim of justifying the White House's decision on deployment of MX missiles. The missiles are new, the arguments are old: Before disarming, you must rearm to the limit, and gain military superiority over the Soviet Union. Secondly, Shultz set off for the West European capitals with the task of ensuring the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe, to reaffirm adherence to NATO's plans, and also to persuade West European partners to limit trade with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Comrades, from reports in our press, and from broadcasts on television, including "The World Today," program, you know that Washington managed at the NATO council session in Brussels to gain approval of the decision on deployment of 100 MX Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles; reaffirmation of the plan to deploy about 600 U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe by the end of next year; agreement on stepping up conventional types of weapons and an increase in numbers of U.S. troops in West Europe; and an annual increase in military expenditure of 4 percent by each of the NATO countries.

However, both in the official statements by spokesmen for the West European countries and in press commentaries in connection with the NATO session and the tour by Shultz, contradictions within the North Atlantic bloc and growing alarm in the countries of West Europe in connection with the militaristic course of the U.S. Administration are noted. These contradictions are also expressed in the specific instances of disagreement with the policy of the North Atlantic alliance. Let us recall that in Belgium and Holland, agreement has not been expressed for deployment in their countries of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles. They tie this up with the results of Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. Let us recall that the Danish parliament -- this is the first occasion in NATO -- has voted against further financing of the NATO program for deployment of new U.S. missiles in West Europe. It is known that the final communique of the NATO meeting was not signed by Spain's foreign minister, showing the new Spanish Government's particular attitude to NATO. Statements have been repeatedly made about this special attitude by both Filipe Gonzalez, the prime minister, and by Foreign Minister Fernando Moran.

Today, 15 December, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz is due to arrive in Madrid from Paris to hold talks with the new government. We have not yet received confirmation of his arrival in Madrid. The new Socialist government intends to hold a referendum on the question of NATO membership, but for the time being is preparing to freeze its participation in the military activities of the alliance. Also awaiting its endorsement in parliament is the agreement with the United States on U.S. bases in Spain. Opinion is being expressed on the Spanish side that this agreement should be revised. It must be noted that such views of the present Spanish Government on relations with NATO do not cast doubt on the actual principle of alliance with Washington and the North Atlantic bloc; the aspiration to support this cooperation has been repeatedly reaffirmed. As far as Shultz himself is concerned, he has stated: I certainly hope that the Spanish will make a firm decision to stay within the NATO framework.

SHULTZ IN SPAIN TO REVIEW RELATIONS, NATO

Spain's Prime Minister On Visit

FM161553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Chernyshev dispatch: "We Want to See the Country Independent..."]

[Text] Madrid, 13 Dec -- The Madrid paper EL PAIS has published a conversation between the paper's director, Juan Luis Cebrian, and Felipe Gonzalez, prime minister of the Spanish Government.

Touching on international problems, the head of the Cabinet of Ministers stated that "there must be no external force determining Spain's policy," since a generation has appeared in Spain that wants to see the country independent and sovereign.

F. Gonzalez said that during the U.S. secretary of state's upcoming visit to Madrid within the next few days, the Spanish Government will have an opportunity to set out to Washington its viewpoint on the Spanish-American agreement that was signed with the centrist Calvo Sotelo government and has not yet been ratified by the Spanish Parliament. "We," F. Gonzales noted, "intend to reconsider Spain's defense needs with the utmost calm and carefulness." The agreement with the United States is based on a decision by the former government that is detrimental to defense and oriented toward joining NATO. The Spanish Government must consider all the nuances of this concept. If it decides that a new operational deployment of the armed forces is necessary in the quest for a better defense system for Spain, this decision may affect the American military bases on Spanish territory.

In F. Gonzalez' opinion, the decision on Spain's entry into NATO was hasty and did not adequately comply with the country's interests. He advocated an activation of Spanish foreign policy, particularly with regard to the solution of the Near East problem and the strengthening of cooperation with neighboring countries and the Latin American states.

Shultz, Gonzalez Talk

LD162010 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1620 GMT 16 Dec 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] As you know, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz is on a trip around West European countries. Yesterday he was in Spain. It has become known that Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez spoke to Shultz about the possibility, as he expressed it, of freezing the further integration of Spain into NATO. The Spanish prime minister also said he could introduce certain alterations in the United States' rights to use U.S military bases on Spanish territory. In this connection the London paper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH informs its readers that Shultz was presented with a demand by the Spanish Government concerning the need for new talks on the bilateral agreement according to which the United States uses military bases and communications centers in Spain. Madrid considers, the paper (?said) that this agreement gives the United States unilateral advantages.

Spanish Reaction

LD170402 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 16 Dec 82

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Anikin and Georgiy Alekseyev]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz today concluded his visit to Spain and headed for London, the final stop on his West European tour. In Madrid Shultz met with King Juan Carlos and Gonzalez, the new head of the Spanish Government. The main topics of the talks were Spain's participation in NATO and bilateral relations between Washington and Madrid.

I will remind you that in terms of the military cooperation treaty the Americans have two air bases and one naval base on Spanish territory. In the person of its secretary of state Washington is seeking to extend this treaty. A UPI cable notes that at a press conference at the end of his talks with the Spanish prime minister, Shultz said that he saw no obstacles to the ratification of the treaty by the Spanish Parliament.

Thousands of people, however, demonstrated in the streets of Madrid during his visit. The participants in this demonstration demanded the removal of U.S. military bases from Spanish territory. The demonstrators carried placards which said: Yankees, get out of Spain and Shultz, go home.

But evidently the opinion of the Spanish people is no obstacle for the U.S. secretary of state. Shultz was, however, more cautious on the subject of Spain's participation in NATO. He called this an open question. As we know, the socialist government, when it came to power in Spain, suspended the talks on the country's full integration into the North Atlantic bloc.

SPANISH SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY

LD111504 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2000 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Yaroslav Khabarov commentary]

[Summary] From the previous centrist government the new Spanish Socialist Cabinet has inherited a series of economic and political problems including the agricultural crisis, unemployment, inflation, terrorism and putschism.

"Another area which is no less difficult for the new government is foreign policy. To the satisfaction of supporters of the consolidation of international security, Felipe Gonzalez confirmed his government's intention of freezing the process of Spain's entry into NATO and putting the question of relations with this bloc to the referendum which had previously been promised.

"As far as relations between Spain and the United States are concerned the new prime minister again said that they should be based on equality of rights. At the same time the Spanish prime minister said that his Cabinet has decided not to permit the deployment of nuclear missiles on national territory.

"The new government's program also envisages the consolidation of Spain's role in the international arena and a foreign policy aimed at the development of friendly relations with all states and peoples.

"To judge by reports in the press, these intentions will gain the approval of Spanish and world progressive public opinion which is in favor of peace and security in Europe and the whole world, the guaranteeing of the rights of peoples to independence and social progress.

"From the contents of the government program, an analysis of the parliamentary debates and the first steps taken by the new cabinet, it can be concluded that the new Spanish leadership clearly understands the whole complexity of the problems facing the country, so it is not surprising that the Socialist government, in beginning to solve them, attaches special importance, as Felipe Gonzalez said, to the creation in the country of an atmosphere of calmness and security, national unity and progress.

"As the Spanish and world progressive press rightly says, the new government has a real chance to pursue a dynamic and (?attractive) policy aimed at the total dismantling of the vestiges of the old dictatorial regime and the consolidation in the country of a democratic system which is still frail. According to many political observers in Madrid, this dynamism has to be translated into action, taking advantage of the atmosphere of hope and benevolence among the majority of the population, before rightist and ultra-leftist circles recover from the defeat suffered at the elections and regroup their forces with the aim of resuming their subversive activity."

SPAIN OPENS BORDER WITH GIBRALTAR TO PEDESTRIANS

LD122222 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2000 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Yaroslav Khaborov commentary]

[Text] Spain's decision to open the border with Gibraltar to pedestrians from 15 December is one of the first steps taken by the new Spanish Government. We recall that the blockade on Gibraltar was imposed 13 years ago by the Franco regime. Since 1969 the Gibraltarians have been practically isolated from Spain. The blockade of the British colony was established because the British were unwilling to comply with the UN resolution on the settlement of the Gibraltar question. The resolution provided for the restoration of Spanish sovereignty over the rock. All the same, the negative and inhumane nature of this measure by the Spanish authorities at the time was clear. It is therefore easy to understand the disappointment of many Spaniards when the union of the Democratic Center Government last spring resumed the blockade of Gibraltar, attributing this to the postponement of the talks between Spain and Britain over the fate of the rock.

During the election campaign the Socialists promised to open the border and give fresh impetus to efforts for finding a solution to the problem in Spain's interests. Now the first step has been taken along the road to fulfilling that promise.

As far as one can judge from reactions, this decision by Felipe Gonzalez' Government is supported by many Spaniards irrespective of their political affiliations. There have been exceptions to this, though they seem at first glance to be few. The Popular Alliance spokesman criticized this cabinet decision, but the fact is that the Popular Alliance remains dissatisfied because the Socialists want to block the question of Spain's entry into the NATO military organization. Let us recall that those who support the North Atlantic Alliance were planning to settle the Gibraltar problem in a [word indistinct] way: By setting up a NATO base on the territory of the present British colony. Far from freeing Spain from the military ("thorn) of British imperialism, this would in effect perpetuate -- provided, of course that Spain continued to belong to the North Atlantic bloc -- the presence of foreign troops on Spanish soil.

When it comes to restoring Spanish sovereignty over Gibraltar and consequently withdrawing foreign military contingents, in the view of the Popular Alliance this becomes a step leading to the isolation of the West.

There has not been much enthusiasm over the Spanish Government's decision at the British Foreign Office, which refused to make any official comment on this step by the new Spanish Cabinet. The opening of the border to pedestrians -- ending the 13-year division of families -- deprives those who favor maintaining British control over Gibraltar of very useful arguments that they describe as humanitarian. Hence their annoyance and their efforts to belittle the positive importance of the measure adopted by the Spanish authorities. They fear, and quite rightly, that it will now be much more difficult to defend the unjust cause of British colonialism in Gibraltar. The British themselves are not prepared to hold talks with Spain on the future of the territory, so (?their) confusion is understandable.

At his press conference Felipe Gonzalez clearly set forth the position of the Spanish Government, which is prepared to undertake talks with Britain for a settlement of the Gibraltar problem.

U.S.-PORTUGUESE TALKS IN WASHINGTON COMMENCE

LD152322 Moscow TASS in English 2234 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 16 TASS -- The further expansion of military ties between the United States and Portugal is the main outcome of the talks held here by U.S. President Reagan and Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao of Portugal. Speaking to newsmen after the meeting with the prime minister, President Reagan said that a lot of attention had been given to U.S.-Portuguese cooperation in the field of security. He said both countries were striving to expand and strengthen such cooperation. The President stressed that Washington and Lisbon shared common responsibility to NATO and stressed he was committed to supplying aid to Portugal in the modernisation of its armed forces. The volume of U.S. aid, predominantly military aid, to Portugal is to reach 110 million dollars this fiscal year, 25 million up on the figure for last year.

During the talks in the White House, President Reagan and Prime Minister Balsemao discussed the signing of a new bilateral five-year military agreement instead of renewing the one expiring in February. Under the agreement the Pentagon gets the right to continue to use a strategic air force base on Portugal's Azores Islands.

Talks End

LD171110 Moscow TASS in English 0959 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 17 TASS — TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao of Portugal ended his official visit to the capital of the USA with a meeting with Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger. Before that he held talks with President Ronald Reagan, Vice President George Bush and Secretary of the Treasury Donald Regan and conversed with members of congress.

The talks in Washington by Francisco Pinto Balsemao were devoted first of all to the discussion of military problems and were aimed at further drawing Portugal into the channel of the USA's and NATO's militerist preparations.

The administration sent a request to Congress for an increase in U.S. "aid", mainly military aid, to Portugal from 85 million dollars in the last financial year to 110 million dollars in the current financial year. An understanding has been reached on expediting the talks on the conclusion of a new agreement for the USA to continue to use the air force strategic base in the Azores.

At the same time the talks in Washington also revealed the existence of difference between the USA and Portugal, particularly in the fields of the economy and trade. Speaking at the National Press Club, Francisco Pinto Balsemao stated that in these matters his country would like to see "more evidence" of Washington's assurances that it is a "reliable friend" of Portugal.

CORRESPONDENT DISCUSSES U.S. LEASE OF LAJES BASE

LD130742 Moscow TASS in English 0637 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 13 TASS — The Pentagon's plans for the conclusion of another treaty on the lease of the Lajes Base do not have anything in common with Portugal's genuine interests. This conclusion is drawn by PRAVDA's Lisbon correspondent Oleg Ignatyev, who cites Portuguese press reports. These plans assign Portugal the role of a landing pad and an entrepot for carrying out the dangerous designs of U.S. militarists. This naturally, does not spell anything good to that country. But the United States, holding the Lajes Base "on lease", is using Portuguese land even today to the detriment of the interests of the Portuguese people.

The Azores, Oleg Ignatyev recalls, are one of the poorest areas of Portugal. The Portuguese on the service staff of the U.S. base get much lower wages than workers in the same Portuguese occupations do on the mainland. Portuguese fishermen are prohibited to catch fish in the zone adjacent to the U.S. base. The Portuguese weekly TEMPO reported that the United States is going to include in the text of the new lease treaty a point limiting the use of the base for supplying goods to the population of the archipelago.

One can imagine, the correspondent writes, how Pentagon soldiers will behave in the Azores when the United States begins to pay several million dollars more for the "lease" of the Lajes Base. For the United States has one law: He who pays the piper, calls the tune.

CEMA-FINLAND COOPERATION PANEL MEETS

PM161143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Mutually Advantageous Cooperation"]

[Text] Helsinki, 10 Dec -- The annual session of the Commission for Cooperation Between CEMA and Finland ended here today. It took place under the chairmanship of Finnish Foreign Trade Minister E. Rekola.

Reports were heard on the activity of the commission's working groups, there was an examination of recommendations for the further expansion of ties in the sphere of trade, science and technology, machine building, chemistry, transport, statistics and standardization, and plans for 1983 were approved.

The leaders of the delegations taking part in the commission's session were received by Finnish President Mauno Koivisto.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT THANKS USSR BODIES FOR SUPPORT

PM1161659 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 82 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

It was with a deep sense of gratitude that I, the members of the PLO Executive Committee and the entire Arab people of Palestine received your telegram expressing solidarity with our people's just struggle. On the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, I would like to express to all of you, as members of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to the friendly people of the Soviet Union sincere appreciation for your stance of firm and principled support for our people's just struggle against imperialism and Zionism for the restoration of their inalienable rights, including the right of self-determination and the right to create an independent Palestinian state on Palestinian soil.

Zionism's horrific bloodshed and crimes against the Palestinian people, the fraternal Lebanese people and the entire Arab nation will only further unite us and strengthen our resolve to continue the struggle for the restoration of our lawful rights, whatever the difficulties and however much U.S. imperialism's intrigues and its unlimited aid to the enemy may increase.

Our people are convinced that the day of victory is near, since our cuase is a correct one and we have the support of all peoples of the world committed to justice and progress, including the friendly Soviet people and all freedom-loving and honest people in the world.

I wish to assure you of the firm desire of the PLO and all the Palestinian people to strengthen the bonds of friendship and solidarity with the friendly Soviet people and with the peoples of all the socialist countries for the benefit of peace, humanism and progress worldwide.

I wish you, comrades, good health and well-being and I wish the Soviet people prosperity and progress in the social and economic sphere. Revolution until victory!

With revolutionary greetings.

[Signed] Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces.

U.S., OMANI EXERCISES INDICATE GROWING PRESENCE

LD142336 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Summary] The UN General Assembly's 37th session praised the proposal of declaring the Indian Ocean a peace zone. The proposal reflects the world community's concern about U.S. hindrance to implementing the pact endorsed by the United Nations in 1971. Washington has been expanding its military presence in the region every year thus constituting a threat to the region's countries.

"In order to coordinate these criminal acts, the United States has established the so-called Central Command [Al-Qiyadah al-Markaziyah] whose activities include a large region. An example of the Pentagon's expanding presence is the U.S. military exercises recently held in Oman Jade Tiger, the name given to these provocative exercises by the Pentagon's generals, were aimed at polishing the landing operations of U.S. units and at making air strikes against one of the Arab countries.

"The Beirut-based AS-SAFIR pointed out that Oman's offer of its territories for polishing the infamous Rapid Deployment Force units' operations violated that government's assurance that it would not allow U.S. exercises to be held on its territories. The paper states that the Omani Government has thus harmed Oman's relations with neighboring Arab countries."

The territories of Oman, Somalia and the Sudan are becoming permanent bases for the Rapid Deployment Force -- as soon as some exercises are finished, others begin. This violates resolutions of the Arab League and the Gulf Cooperation Council in addition to harming the joint struggle for peace and removal of international tension. The Kuwaiti KUWAIT TIMES writes that the United States intended to launch a direct armed intervention in the affairs of Arab countries.

BAHRAINI OPPOSITION TO U.S. MILITARY PLANS

LD162346 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Vladimir Baleyev commentary]

[Excerpt] At present, the Pentagon is forming a special military command for southwest Asia, whose jurisdiction will extend so as to cover the countries of the Arabian Gulf. The MacDill airbase in Florida will, for the time being, be the headquarters of the new command. But in the future, the headquarters will be set up in southwest Asia.

Washington declares that Bahrain could become the headquarters of this command. Thus, Washington pretends not to see the wrath and indignation of the region's peoples at the U.S. military preparations. For example, the Bahraini foreign minister, Muhammad ibn Mubarak al-Khalifah, stated in a press interview with the correspondent of the weekly magazine AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DAWLI that his country protests against the foreign military presence in the Gulf region. The Bahraini paper AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ wrote that the alleged Soviet threat which the United States uses to intimidate the peoples of this region is no more than a pretext to justify the establishment of military bases and the stationing of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force there.

It is evident that the myth of the alleged Soviet threat which Washington works hard to propagate founders when it is faced with facts. It should be noted in this regard that the USSR has drawn up as a response to the dangerous American aggressive policy which threatens the sovereignty of the Arabian Gulf countries, a realistic program for the liquidation of tension in this region. The USSR advocates the transformation of the Arabian Gulf into an area free from all foreign military presence and from all foreign military bases so that the peoples of the region, including Bahrain, will administer their own affairs without any interference from outside and act freely in respect of their natural wealth.

EGYPT'S ROLE IN MIDEAST SETTLEMENT VIEWED

LD162336 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 16 Dec 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] Egypt's role in resolving the Palestinian issue has often been discussed in the Arab countries, especially on the pages of newspapers and magazines recently.

This is quite natural. One cannot ignore the fact that Egypt is the largest Arab country and possesses huge economic and military capabilities.

In addition, Egypt shoulders a definite historical responsibility toward the Palestinian people's destiny, because by signing the Camp David deal, As-Sadat gave the green light to Israel to continue its occupation of Arab territories. Lastly, the rising interest in Egypt's role in resolving the Palestinian issue is due to the fact that the new Egyptian leadership, including the Egyptian president, Husni Mubarak, and prominent social personalities, are beginning to say that there can be no serious talk about the establishment of a firm and just peace in the Middle East without a fundamental solution to the Palestinian issue. This seems like a recognition of the soundness of the Arab countries' position and rapprochement between Cairo's and the Arab positions, the latter of which was crystalised in the renowned Fes statement.

Despite all that, official Egyptian circles have publicly declared that they favor and support the so-called Reagan plan regarding a settlement in the Middle East. However, the main characteristic of this plan boils down to depriving the Palestinians of their right to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent state. How is this conceivable?

There is nothing left in our path, except to place our hope in that Cairo will occupy a firmer position, which will coincide with the interests of the Palestinian people and the interests of all Arabs, including Egyptians, because that will create a realistic possibility for the establishment of a comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

GREETINGS EXCHANGED WITH MAURITANIAN LEADER

PM161139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 82 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent Lt Col Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, a telegram conveying congratulations and wishes for happiness, prosperity and further successes to the friendly Mauritanian people on the country's national holiday — the 22d anniversary of the proclamation of independence. The telegram expresses the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation which have formed between the USSR and Mauritania will continue to develop and intensify in the interests of the peoples of both countries and the consolidation of international security.

In a reply telegram the head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on behalf of the Mauritanian people and on his own behalf, expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and conveyed wishes for prosperity to the Soviet Government and friendly Soviet people.

AUTHORITIES CABLE CONDOLENCES TO YAR LEADERS

LD171144 Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 17 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent a telegram to President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Prime Minister 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani of the Yemen Arab Republic expressing profound condolences over the natural calamity, a strong earthquake, that hit that country and caused a heavy loss of life. The telegram conveys sincere condolences to the bereft families and the families of those who suffered from the tremor.

GHANAIAN ARMED FORCES PLACED ON ALERT 16 DEC

LD162028 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Accra December 16 TASS -- The Armed Forces of the Republic of Ghana have been alerted. This was reported today by the commander of the People's Army, Brigadier General Arnold Kweinu. The decision to this effect was taken since the Provisional National Defence Council has at its disposal irrefutable data on an armed aggression of foreign mercenaries and counter-revolutionaries being prepared against Ghana. Arnold Kweinu called upon the population of Ghana to display vigilance to stop the enemy's incursion from abroad in good time. A befitting rebuff will be given to the imperialists who continue their attempts to destroy, with the help of counter-revolutionary scum, the foundations of people's power in the country and to implant again obedient puppets, he stressed.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON AIMS OF U.S.-SOMALI MANEUVERS

LD162024 Moscow in English to Afr. 1700 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] The U.S.-Somali maneuvers ended on Monday with the staging of an air battle over Mogadishu. The American military, our observer Aleksandr Mikhaylov says, did not even try to conceal the real aims of the maneuvers. As world news agencies reported, the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force practised various operations under African conditions. U.S. pilots imitated bomb and missile strikes at a certain African country which pursues a policy detrimental to U.S. vital interests, while U.S. Marines practised a landing operation on the territory of a state rich in minerals. In other words, the Americans have their guns aimed at those African and Arab countries which refuse to put up with the U.S. diktat, countries which follow an independent policy and which want their resources to serve national interests and not to be used to enrich U.S. corporations.

Due to its geographical position, east Africa is a special attraction for the Pentagon. It lies between the oil regions of the Arab world and the rich mineral resources of the African countries. It is therefore natural that the United States has been building up its military presence in that region with special intensity. It still hopes that the language of guns [words indistinct] (?Kenyan sea) and air ports. They convert Mombassa into their permanent base in the Indian Ocean and spare no money to build and equip a naval and air base in Berbera on Somali territory. The United States wants to turn the countries of the eastern coast into (?its) stronghold for recolonizing Africa, states of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. And who can guarantee that the Somali units which took part in the joint maneuvers with the Pentagon won't be sent some day to kill their brothers in African and Arab countries to secure U.S. domination there?

Don't the rulers in Mogadishu realize what an infamous role they are trying to play? I think they do. True, as it loses support within the country and becomes more and more isolated on the African Continent, the present Somali regime probably regards the U.S. bayonet as its only chance to survive.

ANGOLA REJECTS LINKING NAMIBIA, CUBAN WITHDRAWAL

LD132106 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 13 Dec 82

[From the program "Africa as We See It"; commentary by (Oleg Rapukhin)]

[Excerpt] The People's Republic of Angola rejects the American Administration's provocative attempts to make the granting of independence to Namibia dependent on the withdrawal of a Cuban military contingent from Angola.

The rejection has been strongly confirmed by the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Party of Labor at its Central Committee meeting in Luanda. Our commentary is by (Oleg Rapukhin).

The Central Committee noted that the Cuban troops were in Angola because racist South Africa, closely allied with the United States, had continued its acts of aggression. Their presence in Angola is in accordance with the United Nations Charter. It is a question lying within the competence of two sovereign states, and as such cannot have any relationship to the problem of Namibia.

However, the United States and South Africa are pressing ahead with their demands and Washington has also tried to enlist the support of Africa's independent nations. But African leaders are making no promises. It's too obvious that the American demand for a pull out of Cuban troops is designed only to further American interests in Africa, not to speed up independence for Namibia. With regard to Angola these interests lie in overthrowing the people's government. One sign of this is the continued buildup of South African forces on the Angolan border. The racist regime is still occupying southern Angola. In the meantime, the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] bandits continue their murderous attacks on civilians. It is their leader Savimbi that Washington and Pretoria would like to install in Angola's presidential chair.

People's Angola is now experiencing one of the most dramatic periods in its short history. In view of the sharp worsening of the situation the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party has entrusted the leader of the party and state, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, with emergency powers. It reaffirmed Angola's commitment to a fair solution of the Namibian problem and its support for the struggling peoples of southern Africa.

The steadfastness of the Angolan people is meeting with deep respect around the world.

KENYAN ENVOY PRAISES RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD121733 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast; Kenyan Ambassador to the USSR Ernst Lang'at remarks in English with superimposed Russian translation — live]

[Excerpts] The Kenyan people are marking their national holiday, Independence Day, today. Taking part in the program is Ernst Lang'at Kenya's ambassador to the USSR:

Dear Soviet friends! I am pleased to have the opportunity to address the Soviet people on the day when the Kenyan people are celebrating the 19th anniversary of independence. On this day, we honor the memory of our heroes who fought for the country's independence.

Over the past years, the Kenyan Government has been directing all its efforts at improving the well-being of the people, whose standard of living has become such as they only dreamed about during the 70-year colonial rule. Much has been done in the Kenyan system of education; great efforts are being made to end illiteracy in the very near future. The foreign policy of Kenya is directed toward peaceful coexistence with all peoples, large and small. We support the principle of not using force in the resolution of both internal and international conflicts. We are strong supporters of the fulfillment of both the UN Charter and the OAU Charter. As a country that achieved independence after a long and bloody struggle, Kenya is firmly convinced that all of the African Continent should be free. We will continue to give support to our brothers in Namibia and South Africa until colonialism and racism ends.

Quite recently, our president, Daniel arap Moi, criticized the proposal put forward by the rulers of South Africa and their supporters, a proposal that links the issue of independence with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. He clearly stated that Cuba and Angola are sovereign states, and fully within their rights to conclude a bilateral mutually acceptable treaty.

Dear friends: I would like to express satisfaction at the state of friendly relations between Kenya and the USSR. I would like to recall that our trade relations were already established in 1964. Mutual cooperation is also developing successfully in the fields of health care and education. There are now several Soviet doctors working in Kenya. More than 600 Kenyan citizens have obtained higher education in your country and are now working for the good of their people. There are presently more than 300 students studying in Soviet institutes. We are grateful for the help that the Soviet Union has given and is giving to our young republic in the training of highly qualified staff. The people of Kenya expresses the desire to develop the already existing friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Kenya.

On the occasion of our national holiday, Independence Day, I would like to convey our best wishes to the Soviet people for good health and happiness. Thank you for your attention. [last sentence given in Russian]

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH GHANA -- Accra, 16 Dec (TASS) -- An agreement on economic and technical cooperation has been signed here between the USSR and Ghana. In accordance with it the Soviet Union will render technical assistance to Ghana in completing the construction and making operational a factory for purifying gold in Tarkwa, a school for professional-technical training in Tema, a ferroconcrete construction plant in Accra and other projects. Soviet specialists will conduct a geological survey and planning work on preparations to construct a GES on the Black Volta River. The USSR will also deliver to Ghana equipment, materials and spares for construction of the GES. Young specialists of the republic who will be constructing this hydroproject will first go through a course of professional-technical training in the USSR. This agreement will foster the development of cooperation and the strengthening of friendly relations between the USSR and Ghana, stated Kwesi Botwe, secretary for finance and economic planning of the republic. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1329 GMT 16 Dec 82 LD]

CASTRO VIEWS USSR AID, POLICY TOWARD U.S.

PM161439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[Text] Havana, 12 Dec (TASS) -- The threat of a new world war and universal catastrophe is becoming all the more real. We do not wish war, for peace and peaceful coexistence are one of the main principles of Marxism-Leninism, stated Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

The Cuban leader subjected the aggressive U.S. policy to sharp criticism while speaking at a ceremony to award combat banners to the 143d troop corps of the territorial formations of Havana city's people's militia and at a 100,000-strong meeting of working people on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the brave Cuban patriots' landing from the yacht Granma and Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR) Day, which were held here on Revolution Square.

It is precisely the fault of the United States, he observed, that there is no peace today in Central America, the Near East or in Africa. Washington is supporting counterrevolutionaries, Zionist expansionists and racists. In response to the peoples' aspiration for self-determination and peace, imperialism is resorting to mass murders in El Salvador and Guatemala, Lebanon and Namibia, Mozambique and Lesotho. F. Castro pointed out that, with the aid of a bloodthirsty policy, imperialism is vainly attempting to halt the course of history.

Through the fault of imperialism, the speaker continued, there is no tranquillity in Europe either, where Reagan's administration is attempting to impose its will on the peoples, is intending to deploy hundreds of new missiles targeted on the Soviet Union and is whipping up the arms race.

Washington is devising more and more new "theories" to justify the arms race. This is a very dangerous policy. It is the duty of all socialist and developing countries, including Cuba, as well as the peoples of other states to do everything possible for the consolidation of peace and to bind the imperialists' hands. It is essential to defend peace with total resolution by not yielding a single inch to aggressions and blackmail, F. Castro said.

Cuba, the speaker continued, in conditions of the ceaseless hostile campaigns against it, was forced to create, in addition to the FAR, the people's militia territorial formations which unite more than half a million men and women. This is a major victory for the Communist Party and the people. The Soviet Union swiftly responded to our request and supplied to Cuba the arms needed for the militia men, as it also did on the eve of the American intervention at Playa Giron. We are proud of our "milicianos," he stated, who are fully resolved to defend the motherland.

F. Castro decisively rejected Washington's slanderous allegations that Cuba is supplying arms to the patriots of Central America. If this corresponded to reality, he said, then the Salvadoran dictatorship would not continue in power even for 5 minutes. We strictly observe the agreements with the Soviet Union which forbid the reexport of Soviet arms.

Touching on Cuban internationalist aid to the peoples of Angola and Ethiopia, the island of freedom's leader again stated that the Cuban force will be withdrawn from these countries only when the appropriate request is received from their governments. The Cuban internationalists are performing their duty at the request of these states and are not interfering in their internal affairs.

The speaker ridiculed the U.S. President's recent demand for an improvement of relations with Cuba which was conditional on the cessation of its ties with the USSR. We will never renounce friendship with the Soviet Union, the Cuban leader stated.

NEW INTERIOR MINISTRY, KGB HEADS NAMED

LD171500 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1448 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 17 TASS — The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR relieved Nikolay Shchelokov of his duties as minister of internal affairs of the USSR in connection with another appointment.

Vitaliy Fedorchuk was appointed minister of internal affairs of the USSR and relieved of his duties of chairman of the Committee of State Security of the USSR..

Viktor Chebrikov was appointed chairman of the Committee of State Security of the USSR.

'ROUTINE' MEETING OF POLITBURO REPORTED

LD161738 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] At a routine meeting the CPSU Central Committee Politburo heard information on the course of Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe as well as Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons.

A report on the results of the official visit to Finland and meetings with President Koivisto of the Republic of Finland and other Finnish leaders was delivered at the meeting by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The Politburo approved the results of the talks and noted with satisfaction that they took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding characteristic of relations between the USSR and Finland.

Concerning national economic questions, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo considered a proposal on measures for further developing the network of enterprises involved in the technical servicing of cars belonging to citizens and increasing the capacities for producing spare parts for them. The appropriate instructions were given to the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry and a number of other ministries to implement in 1983-1987 specific measures aimed at solving the questions posed.

FIRST DEPUTY MINISTER OF RAILWAYS APPOINTED

OW170641 Moscow GUDOK in Russian 17 Dec 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "V.N. Cinko, First Deputy Minister of Railways"]

[Text] V.N. Cinko has been appointed first deputy minister of railways.

Vladimir Nikolayevich Cinko was born in 1931, he is a Russian, a member of the CPSU since 1957 and a railway operations engineer. He has worked in transportation since 1954, was an assistant station master, a station master and was chief of the Zlatoust Railways Branch. From 1964 until 1966 he was engaged in party work and was first secretary of the Zlatoust Gorkom. From 1966 until 1972 he worked as first deputy chief of the Yuzhno-Uralskaya Railroad and from 1972 until 1978 as the chief of this railroad. In 1978 he was appointed deputy minister of railways.

LENINGRAD, REPUBLICS AWARDED RED BANNER

Leningrad Ceremony

LD161910 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 16 Dec 82

[From the Vremya Newscast]

[Text] Leningrad City and Oblast were presented today with challenge red banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee, awarded for results of all-union competition to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in worthy fashion. At a festive meeting of the party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol aktiv jointly with representatives of working people's collectives, the awards were presented by Comrade Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Speaking at the meeting, Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, expressed profound gratitude on behalf of all working people of the city and oblast to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee, for the award to the city and oblast. The high appreciation, it was emphasized at the meeting, makes it incumbent to work still better and to achieve new successes, as required by the November 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Further Awards

LD161926 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 16 Dec 82

[From the Vremya Newscast]

[Text] Festive session of the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of Belorussia, Lithuania and Turkmenistan and the supreme soviets of those republics, devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, were held today. At the festive sessions the republics were presented with Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee.

At the festive session in Minsk there was a meeting of Belorussia's renowned people -- front-rankers of industry and agriculture, personalities of science and culture. The motherland's award of honor was presented to representatives of the republic by Comrade Suriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Comrade Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, noted that the entire history of Belorussia is convincing evidence of the might strength of socialism, the triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy of the CPSU.

At a festive session in the Capital of Lithuania the Red Banner for successes in competition in 1982 was presented by Comrade Prokhorov, deputy chairman of the AUCCTU. A report was delivered by Comrade Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee. He expressed profound gratitude to the party and to the Soviet Government for their high evaluation of Lithuania's contribution to economic and cultural construction, and gave an assurance that Communists and all working people in the republic will struggle still more persistently to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee's November 1982 plenum.

In the fraternal family of peoples of the USSR great successes in the development of the economy, science and culture have been achieved by the working people of Turkmenistan. At a festive meeting in Ashkhabad today, Comrade (Gosev), first deputy chief of a department of the CPSU Central Committee, presented the award of honor to representatives of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia. Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, said that high evaluation of the achievements of the republic's working people is an obligation to work even better and more productively.

RUBEN VIEWS REPUBLICS' EQUALITY, PROGRESS

LD162050 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 16 Dec 82

["The USSR: Fraternal Unity of Nations" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 16 TASS -- Not a single state in the world has done more than the Soviet Union to ensure the flourishing of its nations and nationalities, said Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, one of the equal chambers of the bicameral Supreme Soviet of the USSR (parliament). He was speaking here today at a press conference for Soviet and foreign newsmen.

Vitaliy Ruben stressed that the establishment of the USSR on December 30, 1922 had created wide possibilities for the development of more than 100 nations and nationalities inhabiting the country and for their drawing closer together. Over a very short period of time and in a complicated international situation the former ethnic outskirts of the country had overcome their economic and cultural backwardness and their former rightlessness. [sentence as received]

The basic economic and social indices -- national per capita income, labor productivity and labor's technical facilities -- had become approximately equal in all the 15 constituent Soviet republics. The economies of all of them, even those that used to be extremely backward before the Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917, had risen to reach the level of industrially developed European countries.

Vitaliy Ruben noted that the Soviet Union was a single multinational state formed as a result of free selfdetermination of nations and the voluntary uniting of the Soviet republics. Vitaliy Ruben said that all the republics were equal. Each of them had one and the same list of rights and obligations in all major spheres of state activity. Each was represented on the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, its Presidium, at the Council of Ministers and the Supreme Court of the USSR.

GOSPLAN OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON TRANSPORTATION

LD161623 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0907 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Excerpt] As you know, comrades, recently the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decision on improving the planning and organization of shipments of cargo and passengers and strengthening the impact of the national-economic mechanism with a view to increasing the effectiveness of transportation enterprises and organizations. Today Nikolay Kirillovich Razdobudko, a department chief of the USSR Gosplan's Institute of Complex Transportation Problems, answers the questions put to him by our correspondent Nikolay Radin:

[Radin] Nikolay Kirillovich, this decision is a lengthy one and, naturally, we cannot deal with it in detail. However, in your view, what are the main points of this decision which would interest our listeners?

[Razdobudko] In our country a powerful transportation system has been created during the period of soviet rule. It includes all types of modern transportation. The shipment capacity of the USSR transportation system amounts to a half of the shipment capacity of the rest of the world. At the same time, as a consequence of a rapid growth of the country's economy and because of the shortcomings in the organization of planning and guiding the work of the transportation systems, recently the country's transport, especially railways, do not meet the requirements of national economy and population as concerns the shipment of goods. This was noted at the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decision which envisages a scope of measures with the view of improving the work of transportation. In part, it envisages further improvement in the planning of shipments and the organization of transportation of cargo and passengers; the effective use of basic funds, material and labor resources; and the introduction of scientific and technological achievements into the work of transport.

The decision particularly stresses the need to improve the organization of transport's shipment work which is directed at increasing labor productivity -- the main indicator of effectiveness -- and at meeting in full and in good time the need for shipping goods.

The national economy sustains huge expenditures in connection with the shipment of goods. Annual transportation expenses of the national economy for covering merely trunk shipments and excluding those of industries now exceed R55 billion. Thus the party and government decision envisages measures to reduce allocations for shipments. In order to achieve this, the decision envisages establishing rational economic ties which would ensure minimal expenditures for shipping goods. Reduction of shipment costs can also be achieved through an economically expeditious distribution of shipments among various types of transportation, taking into account their technical and economic peculiarities. Taking into account the significance of expenditures for transportation for the national economy, it is planned to organize strict accounting and planning of overspending for transportation needs.

Great significance is attached in the decision to the further improvement of the planning indices themselves in the development of transportation work such as, for example, the volume of shipments capital construction, labor, finances and so forth. At the same time, a majority of indices of economic normatives for all types of transportation will be unified.

The main index for cargo shipments for the railways, merchant marine, republican river and road transport ministries will henceforth be calculated from the total volume of shipments and dispatches in tons and not in tons per kilometer as is now practiced. The volume of shipments of particularly important cargo in accordance with the established nomenclature, will also be included, unlike the existing practice of planning transport schedules in tons per kilometer.

[Radin] Nikolay Kirillovich, does it mean that the tons-per-kilometer index will be discarded altogether?

[Razdobudko] The tons-per-kilometer index will still remain the Gosplan's affirmative indicator which is necessary for calculating the need in material and technical resources. The point is that an index such as goods turnover does not ensure the objective evaluation of the useful work done by transportation as an economic branch. For example, goods turnover can be increased by extending the distance of shipping although shorter routes are available. It is obviously that in practice the payload of such shipments does not increase from this.

The measures directed at increasing material incentives for transportation workers will also play a major role.

These measures make it possible to pay skilled workers 4-12 percent increases over the basic rates from the wage fund savings and up to 50 percent to specialists who are directly connected with the running of transportation means.

[Radin] Nikolay Kirillovich, does the decision deal only with cargo shipments or does it affect passengers as well?

[Razdobudko] Improving the work of transportation will also make it possible to raise the quality of passenger traffic which is an inseparable part of the population's social needs and, with your permission, of a harmonious personal development. The longevity and conditions of leisure, longer nonworking time and its structure, the migration of population and domestic and international links and the other aspects of the social life of Soviet people are determined to a great extent by the pace and quality of the development of passenger traffic.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES JOINT KAZAKH SESSION 14 DEC

LD161430 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Excerpts] A joint festive meeting of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee and the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR took place in the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Palace in Alma-Ata today with members of the Alma-Ata Obkom and Gorkom, deputies of the oblast and city soviets of people's deputies, and representatives of public organizations and the Soviet Army taking part. Reportage is by our special correspondents Viktor (Foks) and Yuriy Barsukov:

In the Presidium, warmly welcomed by those present were Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politbruo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; Comrades Aukhadiyev, Ashimov, Bashmakov, Imashev, Kazybayev Kamalidenov, Miroshkin, Nazarbayev, Trofimov, Yazov, members of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; Dzhiyenbayev, candidate member of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; Comrade Sakhnyuk, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agricultural Machine Building Department.

Seats in the Presidium were taken by Plotnikov, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Gukasov, Zhanybekov, (Kupayev), Mukhamed-Rakhimov, deputy chairmen of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; Nedeubekov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet [title as heard]; Lieutenant General Arapov, member of the military council and head of the Political Directorate of the Central Asian Military Okrug; leaders of oblasts, veterans of the party in the struggle for the Soviets, production frontrankers and workers in science and culture.

The joint festive meeting was opened by Comrade Imashev, chairman of the Kazakhstan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The anthems of the USSR and the Kazakh SSR were played. With great enthusiasm the participants in the meeting elected an honorary Presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

(?The Challenge Red) Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU and the banner of the Kazakh SSR were brought in.

The floor was given to Comrade Sakhnyuk, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agricultural Machine Building Department. He read the decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee, conferring on the Kazakh SSR the Red Banner which it has been awarded for successes achieved in economic and cultural building, its great contribution to the development of the country's unified national economic complex and to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Comrade Sakhnyuk warmly and cordially congratulated the Kazakhstan working people on their great labor victory and, to the stormy applause of those gathered, he presented the homeland's honorary award.

The Red Banner was accepted by: Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Imashev, chairman of the Kazakhstan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Ashimov, chairman of the Kazakhstan SSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Tamshibayeva, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR and director of the [word indistinct] Sovkhoz, Taldy-Kurgan Oblast; [name and title as heard] and also the comrades who carried the Red Banner into the hall: (Abdurasulov), (Bulynin), Sidorova, and Tarusayev.

The report entitled "In a Single Fraternal Family" was delivered at the festive meeting by Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee:

[Begin recording] Dear Comrades, first of all, allow me, on your behalf, to thank warmly the CPSU Central Committe, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee for the high appraisal of the Kazakhstan people's work, the Red Banner, with which we were presented today. [applause]

This banner is especially dear to us because it was conferred on us on the eve of the splendid jubilee of our multinational unified state, at a time when all our thoughts are again directed to the party, the unprecedented fraternity of our country's peoples, [word indistinct] and fruitful unity, forged by the Leninist nationalities policy. [applause]

It gives me great pleasure, on behalf of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the Republic, to express cordial gratitude to workers, collective farmers, intelligentsia and all working people of Soviet Kazakhstan, who by their shock labor and persistent efforts have won this Red Banner. [applause]

The high award, comrades, is not only an assessment of what has been done. It obliges all of us also in the future to consolidate actively, to multiply reliable what has been achieved, to work in such a way as is demanded by our party its Leninist Central Committee and its leading nucleus the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. There is no doubt that at all sections of the economy science and culture, Kazakhstan will also be in the future in the first ranks of the strugglers for the successful implementation of the historic decisions of our own party's 26th congress [applause]

Dear Comrades, six decades separate us from the significant event which has become a landmark in the history of mankind. On 30 December 1922 the First All-Union Congress of Soviets, expressing the will of the people of our country, introduced the declaration and the treaty on the formation of the fraternal state association of the USSR. Today all the progressive world sees with pride in our great homeland, the state of the whole people, set up by the party, a real model of free and equal development of all nations and ethnic groups, jointly building the bright future of communism.

The formation of the Soviet Union is inseparably linked with the immortal name and colossal activities of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the thinker of genius and founder of the Communist Party, our teacher and leader. Creatively developing the teachings of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, he provided a profound substantiation for the vital need to unite the Soviet republics in a single union, for the successful construction of a new world and for the protection of the working class from the encroachments of world imperialism. We want voluntary ties between nations, Vladimir Ilich Lenin pointed out, such a union as would permit no violence by one nation against another, as would be founded on the fullest trust and on the clear knowledge of fraternal unity, on fully voluntary agreement.

What is taking place is not merely a (?union) and multiplication of forces, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said. Thanks to this beneficial multiplication of forces, our great union as a whole and each republic separately rose to heights previously unseen in any sphere of life. Following the Leninist path, under the leadership of the Communist Party, we have reached the glorious 60th anniversary of the USSR in a monolithic formation in the most progressive historic society of people on earth, whose name is the heroic Soviet people. [applause]

Today each person in our country, irrespective of the nationality to which he belongs, feels (?in) himself an integral part of the entire soviet people and unanimously approves the firm, consistent strategic line of our party in domestic and foreign policy, drawn up by the Leninist Central Committee, its Politburo, whose fruitful activities for almost two decades, until the end of his life, was directed wisely by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause]

Our loss is heavy, but Leonid Brezhnev's outstanding life, devoted to the end to the interests of the working people, the cause of communism and peace throughout the world, will be for all of us a model of selfless service of our party and the socialist fatherland.

Rallied closely around our CPSU Central Committee and its leading nucleus, the Politburo, we are seeing in the shining holiday with the triumph of the Leninist nationalities' policy, with new achievements in the realization of the historic decisions of the 26th party congress, the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee in which Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed especially the need to strengthen the unity of the party and the people, and to follow firmly great Lenin's behests.

Each of us received with great satisfaction the words of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov to the effect that our party will also do everything necessary in the future to enhance further the people's living standard, to strengthen the country's economic and defense capability and to consolidate the friendship among the fraternal peoples of the USSR.

Allow me, dear comrades, on behalf of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers of the republic, to cordially congratulate you and all working people of Soviet Kazakhstan on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. [applause]

The formation of the USSR was the grandest revolutionary deed after the October Revolution. It offered each people the opportunity to acquire real sovereignty and to secure all nations in practice full equality. Through the party's will all of us have found in ourselves sufficient strength and wisdom to share unselfishly the riches accumulated, cordial warmth, bread and song.

Each Soviet republic received the firm foundation of the new socialist life. All of us entered a world of fundamentally new relations, founded on the epoch-making socio-economic transformations, the creativity of man himself.

Today we have no more big and small nations in the previous interpretation.

Today we do not have backward outlying regions and oppressed peoples. Today we have here the splendid constellation of the fraternal republics, forming the world's justest, strongest state in the world: the USSR. [applause]

A new man, the Soviet man, fervent patriot and convinced internationalist has become the main result of all our efforts, labors and victories. The whole of his life and thoughts is permeated with humanism and optimism, the most sublime spirit of nobleness and vivid creativity.

It can be said that each person in our country who is consciously taking part in an unprecedented rebuilding of the world, holds dear his dignity and the greatest rights. Each of us acquired in order to multiply his capabilities the boundless expanses of our own large fatherland. Such an example has never before been known by the history of mankind. [applause] [end recording]

Further Comrade Kunayev dwelled on the role of the Leninist party of Bolsheviks which became a powerful accelerator of the objective process of the growth of the internationalist brotherhood of Russia's oppressed peoples.

With the Great October Revolution the hour of Lenin's truth came, the speaker stressed, and the formation of the USSR, as is noted in the decision of the CPSU Central Committee for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, is the supreme merit of the Leninist party of Bolsheviks, multinational in its composition, profoundly internationalist in its ideology and policy, organizational structure and priciples of activity.

Afterward Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev said that the moral political unity of our society, strengthened by the fraternal friendship among the peoples, was forded in the heat of class struggles and ebullient working days of the first 5-year plan periods. Our monolithic friendship and unity withstood with honor the harsh test of the years of the Great Patriotic War. The country's rebirth become a real nationwide exploit. Under the leadership of the party of communists, given the work and spiritual continuity of generations, a society of developed socialism with gigantic productive forces and with a constantly growing material and cultural living standard was created in our country.

The depth and scale of socioeconomic transformations in 60 years appear vividly before us also in the achievements of Soviet Kazakhstan, Dimukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev said. Today Kazakhstan is a broad panorama of first-class industry which would honor any country of Europe and Asia. It is immense fertile fields and gardens, mechanized farm units, modern towns and settlements, unique canals and water-conduits, man-made lakes, powerful powerplants, thousand kilometers of pipelines connecting the republic with the entire country and the world.

On the eve of the glorious jubilee of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR the Kazakh people and all working people of Soviet Kazakhstan express from the bottom of their hearts to the great Russian people the deepest gratitude for the unselfish friendship and aid. Marking the glorious jubilee of the 60th anniversary of the USSR, we speak with pride and gratitude of the fraternal aid of the Soviet peoples to our republic literally from the first days of its birth, Comrade Kunayev noted.

Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev called the formation of a national working class a major achievement of the republic's social development. He noted that people of all generations note today with gratitude the immense services of Kazakhstan's working class, of those who in the menacing years of the civil war lit in the towns and auls the light of the new life and who on the fronts of peaceful labor augmented the seats of industry, who built Turksib, erected (Ridder) and Karaganda, created the multisector and powerful industry of Kazakhstan. Today the working class is taking an active part in the development of unique territorial production complexes.

Comrade Kunayev expressed heartfelt gratitude to the heroic working class.

Opening up of the virgin and fallow lands has become a vivid testimony to the great friendship among the peoples and the indissoluble unity of the Soviet republics, Comrade Kunayev stressed. It was precisely by the joint efforts of the representatives of all nationalities of the country of the soviets that the Kazakhstan people were able to win this supreme battle for large-scale production for our beloved homeland.

In Kazakhstan's boundless steppes not only the toughness of machines but also the staunchness of the Soviet people, the strength of fraternal friendship, mutual aid and a selfless attitude to the matter in hand were verified. The Virgin Lands have named thousands of names of heroes, but among them the name of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the organizer of the nationwide battle for the opening up of the Kazakhstan Virgin Lands, is especially dear. Being a devoted internationalist and Leninist, he put into this great cause the true Bolshevist passion his whole experience and the brilliant political and organizational talent. The virgin land epic became a veritable school of friendship and fraternity of peoples. As the result of mastering the Virgin Land our republic became one of the Soviet Union's largest grain and livestock producing bases.

Dwelling the prospects for development of the agricultural production and on the social development of the village, Comrade Kunayev pointed out that all this assists in Kazakhstan's considerable contribution to the implementation of the food program of the country, worked out in accord with the decisions of the historic 26th CPSU Congress.

Wishing the rural toilers new achievements in their practical realization of the food program, Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev spoke about the achievements of sciences and education in Kazakhstan.

Comrade Kunayev then noted that in conditions of mature socialism the united, international culture of the Soviet people is developing and flourishing. Inseparable from it is the multifaceted culture, socialist in content and international by its form, of Soviet Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan's literature and art, marked with the unpassing values of culture of the great Russian people and of other fraternal peoples of our country, have achieved true flourishing.

We all remember still, Comrade Kunayev continued, the enormous measures of the brilliant celebration of the glorious 250th anniversary of the voluntary union of Kazakhstan with Russia; in Moscow, Leningrad, Yaroslavl, Ulyanovsk, Orenburg, Novosibirsk, Estonia and, of course, in our republic. The republic presented a detailed labor and creative work report at the USSR National Economy Achievements Exhibition [VDNKH]. All these fraternal meetings have enriched our spiritual life and poured out into a brilliant festival of our indissoluble unity.

After expressing sincere gratitude and wishes of new great achievements for the good of the great Soviet people to Soviet intelligentsia, the active fighter for the creation of the material and spiritual values, Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev stressed that all social, economic and cultural transformations attained by our country serve the solution of the main aim of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, the steady enhancement of the well-being of the people.

The most mass-representative organs of power, the soviets of people's deputies, have become the brilliant expression of the community of the political life of all peoples of our country and of their tight cohesion. In conditions of developed socialism trade unions have been acquiring an ever greater role as the most mass-representative organizations.

Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev pointed out that the biography of the glorious Leninist Komsomol has entered as a brilliant page of the history of our party and the people, the history of our state. Comrade Kunayev expressed firm conviction that, under the party's leadership, the Komsomol members and our glorious youth will always be worthy of the lofty ideals held by the older generations in the struggle for communism.

Comrade Kunayev expressed great appreciation of woman-mother and woman-toiler. Their creative labor and their grand feat of motherhood have won the warmest love and great respect.

Comrade Kunayev especially stressed the fact that we all together are dutybound to defend and multiply the Leninist revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the Soviet people, the foundations of which traditions have always been the noble feelings of patriotism, internationalism and the fraternal friendship of Soviet people.

The Communist Party of Kazakhstan, which unites 750,000 communists, representatives of more than 100 nationalities, always was, is and will be a trustful militant detachment of the CPSU. Its fighting spirit, authority and influence on the entire life in the republic have been growing without fail. For the outstanding jubilee, the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, Kazakhstan's communists have arrived, as never before, united and boundlessly devoted to the great and invincible banner of Leninism.

Comrade Kunayev dwelled on problems of international policy. He said, in particular, that our motherland has become an unfading beacon of friendship, liberty, and equality, a source of inspiration for all fighters against imperialism, for true social progress. Together with countries of the socialist community, it represents the most advanced civilization, where there is no place for exploitation of many by man, national discord, unemployment and colonial banditry. To the adventurist line of the imperialist circles the countries of socialism counterpose a clear and consistent line toward the strengthening of the just peace and detente, the control and ending the armaments race. The world without weapons, this is the ideal of socialism, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov declared at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum.

Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev noted that, while looking forward to the outstanding date in the heroic history of our country, Kazakhstan's working people in general have been successfully implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of the republic. The results of the last 2 years of the 5-year period give a clear testimony to this. Since the start of the 5-year period 180 enterprises, stores and production facilities have become operational; they have been equipped in full accord with the requirements of the scientific and technological revolution. Kazakhstan has made a substantial contribution to the food resources of the country. The prosperity of the working people has risen significantly.

After this Comrade Kunayev dwelled on perspectives for the further development of the territorial production complexes, capital construction, nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy, power, engineering, coal, chemical, oil-chemical, light and food industries. By the tasks of the food program of the country already in the current 5-year period it is necessary to achieve assured average annual harvest of grain in the amount of 28-29 million tons and to increase steeply the production of technical crops, vegetables, fruits, potato and other products, primarily of livestock produce.

Comrade Kunayev also said that the best labor collectives in the republic have been deemed the victors in the socialist competition in honour of the 60th USSR anniversary. They have been honored with Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee. Many collectives have been marked on the All-Union Board of Honor of the VDNKH of the USSR for the highest indicators in the fulfillment of counterplans [vstrechnyy plan] and increased socialist pledges. He expressed gratitude to workers, collective farmers, intelligentsia and all front-rankers in the socialist competition for selfless labor and the impressive new successes achieved during the 60 shock-work prejubilee weeks.

In conclusion Comrade Kunayev said:

[Begin recording] Communists and the working people in Kazakhstan, like all Soviet people, have at this time no more responsible and honorary task than to rejoice the motherland with new, impressive achievements in all sections of the economy, sciences and culture. Locked in this is our most lofty international and patriotic duty. [applause] we are firmly convinced that everything planned by the party is possible for us, and it will be attained thanks to the line worked out by the historic 26th CPSU Congress and the political organizational work of the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee. [applause]

On this memorable day we assure our glorious Leninist party, the Central Committee and its leading nucleus, the Politburo, in that the working people of the multinational Soviet Kazakhstan will also in the future, by their harmonious, tireless and energetic labor, strengthen the economic, spiritual and defense capability of the beloved motherland, and will not spare strength for the great cause of communist construction. [applause]

Long live and flourish our great motherland, the USSR! [applause]

Glory to the CPSU, the party of Lenin, the inspirer and organizer of all our victories! [applause] [end recording]

SHALAYEV OUTLINES TASKS FACING TRADE UNIONS

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[Unattributed account of report delivered by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev at 3 December AUCCTU third plenum in Moscow]

[Text] The present plenum is being held in a situation in which all our country's working people, in response to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers appeal to the Communist Party and the Soviet people, demonstrating their boundless trust in the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee, are expressing the firm determination to ensure by their selfless labor the implementation of all the tasks outlined by the party for further economic, social and cultural development and are seeking to successfully complete the 1982 production targets and to fittingly greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Soviet trade unions and the whole country's working people unanimously and entirely approve the decisions of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum, which confirmed the immutability of the Leninist domestic and foreign policy course pursued by the party and the election of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the Seventh USSR Supreme Soviet Session discussed the drafts of the country's state plan for economic and social development and state budget for 1983. The decisions of the Central Committee plenum and the laws adopted by the session outline specific measures to further strengthen the USSR's economic and defense might and steadily boost Soviet people's material and cultural living standards.

After describing in detail the main provisions of the state plan and budget for the upcoming year, Comrade Shalayev noted that the measures that they map out are entirely in line with the party's long-term economic strategy aimed at ensuring that Soviet people live better with every passing year, that their labor produces increasingly substantial results, and that our socialist system increasingly fully reveals its humane essence and its creative potential.

The trade unions took a direct part in all stages of the formation of the state plan and budget.

The drafts of the USSR and RSFSR state plans for 1983 were discussed in the AUCCTU Presidium with central committees and a number of councils of trade unions taking part.

The speaker went on to dwell on the most important directions and tasks of trade unions, practical activity to mobilize working people to fulfill the Country's State Plan for Economic and Social Development in 1983 and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum.

Trade unions are called upon to make a worthy contribution to resolving these large-scale tasks, using to this end all their experience and the whole arsenal of forms and methods of organizational and educational work.

One of the most important directions of trade unions' work is the struggle to accelerate the pace of labor productivity growth.

Central committees, republic, kray and oblast councils and committees of trade unions and all trade union organizations must proceed from the premise that labor productivity growth is the decisive factor in further developing the economy and improving working people's prosperity and that therefore the struggle to improve labor productivity must be the linchpin of socialist competition and of all our organizational and mass political work to mobilize labor collectives to fulfill the 1983 plan.

The AUCCTU attaches special significance in this work by trade unions to the broadest development in every possible way in every sector and every labor collective of a movement to secure the entire increase in industrial and agricultural output and in the volume of work in construction, transport and the services sphere without increasing the number of personnel.

As is well known, the labor collectives of various sectors, of the cities of Moscow and Leningrad and of other industrial centers and regions of the country are successfully resolving this task.

The work now being carried out in the Ukraine's labor collectives to ensure that the intensive 1983 targets for the whole increase in the gross product are fulfilled in that large republic as a whole without any increase in the number of workers and employees deserves every support.

Trade union and economic organizations must carry out this work in all labor collectives. This work is exceptionally important for labor-intensive sectors such as consumer services, trade and the whole sphere of services for the population in general.

The CPSU Central Committee November plenum noted that the main reserve for improving labor productivity is the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and the widespread and rapid introduction of the achievements of science, technology and progressive experience into production. A considerable amount has been done in this direction. However, the plans for new technology and the targets for the implementation of comprehensive scientific and technical programs are substantially underfulfilled in a whole series of ministeries year in and year out. A certian share of the responsibility for this also lies with the relevant trade union central committees and sector scientific and technical societies. Scientific and technical societies and sector trade unions must always keep sight of questions of introducing highly productive machines and efficient industrial processes. Inventors and rationalizers can and must make a great contribution to resolving the tasks of scientific and technical progress.

Central committees and councils of trade unions, their All-Union Council of Scientific and Technical Societies and the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers Central Council, along with the relevant ministries, must pay special attention to implementing measures to reduce the use of manual and especially heavy labor.

Certain sectors, oblasts and republics have already formulated targeted programs for carrying out this work until the end of the 5-year plan. Thus the implementation of such a program in the Ukraine will make it possible to switch over 1 million people from manual labor to mechanized labor. In Belorussia the number of workers engaged in manual labor will decrease by 15 percent. The organizing principle of trade unions' work in this direction must be the targeted program for trade unions' participation in solving the problem of reducing the use of manual labor which was approved by the AUCCTU Presidium.

Trade union organizations must more actively and persistently enlist engineering and technical personnel in resolving the tasks of accelerating scientific and technical progress and mechanizing manual labor. The potential for increasing their contribution is tremendous. For instance, in the Uralmash association every engineering and technical worker has envisaged in a personal or collective creative plan implementing organizational and technical measures to ensure a reduction in the labor-intensive[illegible]s of production in the current 5-year plan to 3,000 norm-hours, which is equivalent to releasing one worker in annual terms.

The fulfillment of these pledges is one of the main criteria in summing up the results of competition and assessing the business qualities of engineers and technicians. In the last 4 years, as a result of the development of this initiative, a reduction in production labor-intensiveness equivalent to the release of over 2,000 people has been achieved.

The AUCCTU Presidium highly assesses the initiative of the Uralmash engineers and calls on all trade union committees of enterprises and research, planning and design and other organizations, all scientific and technical society primary organizations, the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers and all engineering and technical personnel to vigorously support this initiative.

Our economy possesses tremendous potential for increasing labor productivity by increasing the efficiency of equipment utilization, improving working conditions, introducing scientific labor organizations, reducing losses of worktime and strengthening labor discipline, the speaker notes. The measures taken by economic and trade union organs to strengthen labor discipline are still ineffective.

Central committees and councils of trade unions and all trade union organizations, along with the relevant economic organs, must resolutely strengthen labor discipline, regarding this as one of their main production and educational tasks.

The rational utilization of material resources is a major reserve for intensifying production and improving its efficiency.

The CPSU Central Committee November plenum paid special attention to questions of economy and thrift. It will be possible to fulfill the production plan only if the collective does not allow overexpenditure of raw materials, fuel, electricity and other materials.

In all sectors and in many oblasts, krays and republics there are many collectives where trade union organizations, in conjunction with the enterprise administration and under the leadership of party organs, carry out much work to develop the movement to save fuel and electricity.

A precise, well-oiled system for seeking out and utilizing reserves for making savings in whose implementation the trade union committee takes an active part operates in Severodonetsk's Azot Association, which since the start of the current 5-year plan has worked for 28 days using conserved energy resources and has produced output worth over R30 million from conserved resources. The association's pledge for the 5-year plan is to increase output by 40 percent while keeping heat and electricity consumption at the 1980 level.

The AUCCTU Presidium and the USSR Gossnab Collegium have approved the collective's experience. It is now necessary to organize its widespread introduction. AUCCTU sections and central committees and councils of trade unions must organize the widespread introduction of the experience of both azot and other leading enterprises.

An important direction of trade unions' work is the struggle for the rational utilization of material resources and the saving of metal. Potential, albeit varying, for the conserving of metal exists everywhere, and it is the task of trade union organizations to enlist every worker, kolkhoz member, engineer, employee, scientific worker and planner in revealing and utilizing that potential and to more vigorously gear new technical decisions to this.

It is necessary to step up the struggle against the irrational utilization of other materials too and, along with people's control organs, the Komsomol and trade union and workers' control, to impose rigorous order in their transportation, storage and expenditure. Improving the utilization of raw materials, waste and secondary resources is also a problem of considerable importance.

We must everywhere ensure that the fulfillment of economy and thrift indicators is an essential condition of socialist competition when its results are being summed up. It is important to increase the effectiveness of the all-union public survey of the efficiency with which raw and other materials and fuel and energy resources are utilized.

Supporting the initiative of the country's leading collectives, the AUCCTU Presidium calls on all labor collectives and trade union organizations, in response to the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, not only to ensure the fulfillment in 1983 of the intensive targets that have been set for conserving material resources but also to work at least 2 or 3 days in the year using conserved materials on the basis of specific engineering measures, the widespread introduction of progressive experience and the development of labor initiative.

The speaker dwelt on questions of trade unions' participation in solving the problems facing the base sectors of industry and transport and construction organizations. There was pointed criticism of the activity of the Railway Transport Workers and Transport Construction Workers Union and the Construction and Building Materials Industry Workers Union Central Committees, which are still being slow to reorganize their work in line with present-day demands. The Central Committee and republic and oblast committees of the Metallurgical Industry Workers Union must also seek more persistently to eliminate the serious shortcomings in the work of enterprises in their sector. The AUCCTU, its sections and all trade union councils must step up their assistance to these unions.

It is the duty of all trade union organs to carefully analyze the state of affairs in their sectors of the national economy, to reveal the most acute problems and to do everything for their successful solution, the speaker stressed. Every trade union worker and every trade union activist must be clearly aware that concern for boosting production and accelerating its intensification and for improving labor productivity and conserving resources is concern for the working person and for the growth of Soviet people's prosperity, the speaker said.

As a result of the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent party Central Committee plenums, a further improvement in all aspects of the Soviet people's life has been secured in 1982. The party's line toward improving the working people's prosperity is consistently pursued in the plan for 1983. The State budget provides for R114.1 billion for the implementation of sociocultural measures, which is R6.2 billion more than in the current year, and of that sum the state social insurance budget amounts to R43.5 billion, an increase of more than R3.2 billion over last year's level.

The state plan and budget reflect the majority of proposals from the AUCCTU and sector trade unions connected with improving the working and living conditions of workers and employees and improving the people's prosperity.

Comrade Shalayev dwelt in detail on trade unions' tasks associated with implementing the 1983 Social Program.

In the sphere of improving the organization of wages these tasks consist chiefly of linking each working person's wage and bonuses more closely with his personal labor contribution and with the end results of the collective's work and to increase their incentive role in increasing labor productivity, improving output quality and saving all types of resources.

Measures connected with implementing the USSR Food Program occupy a central place in the plans for improving the people's prosperity, S.A. Shalayev said.

All councils and committees of trade unions are called upon to take the most direct part in resolving the immediate economic and political tasks in the countryside.

Special attention should be paid to developing in all farms, rayons, krays, oblasts and republics the all-union socialist competition to successfully carry out livestock wintering and to increase production and procurements of livestock products in the 1982-83 winter period.

It is also necessary to disseminate everywhere the initiative of the working people of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and Goskomselkhoztekhnika [State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture] associations in the Estonian SSR, Krasnayarsk Kray and Gorkiy, Poltava and Tashkent Oblasts, who have mounted a struggle for the timely and good-quality preparation of the machine and tractor pool for the 1983 field work.

The implementation of measures for the social restructuring of the countryside as a component part of the Food Program is a task of prime importance. The experience accumulated in Lipetsk, Leningrad, Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk and certain other oblasts and the Lithuanian and Belorussian SSR's should be more widely utilized in the organization of construction in the countryside.

The Agricultural Workers Union Central Committee and councils of trade unions, along with local soviet organs, should take every measure to implement the resolution adopted this year by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on further improving the rural population's housing, municipal and consumer service and sociocultural living conditions, the speaker stressed.

Enterprises' agrarian shops can and must provide a substantial increase in food products. Many central committees and councils of trade unions, in conjunction with economic organs, are carrying out purposeful work to create new association and enterprise subsidiary farms and to expand existing ones.

However, the organizational work of the Automobile, Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building Workers Union, the Heavy Machine Building Workers Union, the Machine Building and Instrument Making Workers Union, the Radio and Electronics Industry Workers Union and the Chemical and Petrochemical Industry Workers Union Central Committees, and also of the Perm, Kyzan, Gorkiy, Kuybyshev and certain other oblast councils and committees of trade unions, to develop subsidiary farms does not match up to the demands of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum.

In 1983 ministries and the relevant trade union central committees are planning to create over 2,000 subsidiary farms. Every measure must be taken to ensure that these pledges are not only fulfilled but overfulfilled.

Councils of trade unions, along with local soviet organs, must also plan and implement measures to develop collective truck gardening and to increase production of vegetables, potatoes and melon crops on temporarily utilized land.

As is well known, the AUCCTU second plenum defined trade unions' tasks in implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and approved a plan of practical action by trade unions to implement the USSR Food Program. However, work to fulfill this plan is still developing only slowly.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum singled out among the prime tasks that of increasing production and improving the quality of consumer goods. The 1983 plan provides for the increasing preferential growth of the group B sectors and the more active involvement of heavy and defense industry enterprises in resolving this task. Taking into account the exceptionally great importance of statisfying the population's demand for goods, targets for the production of consumer goods per ruble of the wages fund have been set for all ministries, departments and union republic councils of ministers in 1983.

Trade unions must take all possible measures for the unconditional fulfillment of those targets, Comrade Shalayev stressed. Committees and councils of trade unions and primary trade union organizations should take a more active part in work to improve the organization of consumer goods production in industrial enterprises, especially in small cities and rural population centers where there are manpower resources. The experience of the work by the Ministry of the Aviation Industry and the sector's trade union Central Committee to organize the production of goods in every enterprise under their jurisdiction and to involve leading design forces and research institutes in the development of new articles must be widely disseminated. It is also the task of trade unions to choose all that is best in this matter in all sectors and regions of the country and to vigorously put it into practice.

In this connection the AUCCTU Presidium orders that the question of increasing production of consumer goods and considerably improving their quality be discussed in the first 6 months of 1983 at trade union and workers' meetings and in the standing production conferences of enterprises and organizations in all sectors of the national economy so as to determine and implement specific measures.

The State Plan for 1983 outlines major measures to further develop housing construction and the services sphere. It is planned to commission housing with a total area of 106.6 million square meters and to increase the sales of consumer services in the city and in the countryside.

The speaker said that trade union organs and trade union workers and activists are still not concerning themselves sufficiently with the resolution of social questions and are not taking, in conjunction with economic leaders, the necessary measures to fulfill the plans for housing and cultural and consumer service construction and for the development of the consumer services sphere. This applies particularly to the territorial production complexes of the country's eastern regions -- the West Siberian, Kansk-Achinsk, South Yakutian and Sayanskiy complexes and the Baykal-Amur railroad economic development zone.

All trade union organs and trade union primary organizations must resolutely increase the role and authority of workers' control personnel and the technical and legal labor inspectorates and must strengthen links in this work with people's control organs, soviet of people's deputies and the Komsomol.

Comrade Shalayev went on to speak of the need to be even more vigorous in reorganizing trade unions' work in the direction precisely defined by the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions and to enhance the responsibility of every trade union organ and every trade union worker and activist for the sector of work entrusted to them, and spoke of ensuring that the activity of the AUCCTU and councils and committees of trade unions is brought closer to labor collectives' tasks and that the link with the masses is steadily expanded and strengthened.

The immediate, priority task of councils and committees of trade unions at all levels is to take the most active and direct part in the work to widely explain to working people the decisions and materials of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the Seventh USSR Supreme Soviet Session and to seek to ensure that the demands of the party's economic policy and the peculiarities of the present specific period of the struggle to implement the program of economic and social development planned for the 11th 5-Year Plan and dear and clear to every worker.

In all trade union organizations the study of these most important documents must be businesslike and take into account the specific tasks facing each labor collective in 1983 and must be aimed at increasing trade unions' role in economic, social and cultural building and at further rallying the working people's masses around the Leninist party and its Central Committee.

The preparation and adoption of socialist pledges and counterplans must now be organized in all labor collectives so that the efforts of participants in competition are directed toward their successful fulfillment right from the first days of the new year.

The role of counterplanning is increasing in the struggle to successfully fulfill the plan for the 3d year of the 5-year plan and to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum.

In this connection the speaker noted the great joint work of the Machine Building and Instrument Making Workers Union Central Committee in conjunction with the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems. Over 60 percent of enterprises in the sector adopted counterplans for 1982 and are successfully fulfilling them. More than one-third of the labor collectives in the sector have already submitted their proposals for counterplans in 1983.

At the same time in ministries like the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the RSFSR Ministry of the Textile Industry and certain others the proposals from association and enterprise collectives regarding the adoption of counterplans are not examined for a long time. The leaders of the Automobile, Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building Workers Union, Food Industry Workers Union, Chemical and Petrochemical Industry Workers Union and Timber, Paper and Wood Processing Industry Workers Union Central Committees exert a feeble influence on the development of counterplanning in their sectors.

Every production collective must examine the possibility of adopting a specific counterplan for 1983, including with regard to qualitative indicators like labor productivity growth, the saving of resources and improved output quality, Comrade Shalayev stressed.

Trade union organizations must seek to exploit the advantages of the team form of labor organization, must reorganize the planning and assessment of teams' activity, must create above all comprehensive, integral-process teams, must develop and strengthen team financial autonomy, must more closely link pay in teams with the end results and the quality of the output produced, must make wider use of the coefficient of labor participation in allocating wages and must ensure the profound study and dissemination everywhere of the experience of the best teams.

The movement for a communist attitude to labor is also inextricably linked with the resolution of all production and economic, social and educational tasks. The AUCCTU Presidium recently approved the experience of Moscow trade union organizations' work to develop the movement for a communist attitude to labor. It was noted that the Moscow City Council of Trade Unions was carrying out much organizational work in this direction under the leadership of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

There is good experience of organizing the movement in other cities, oblasts, krays and republics too. Trade union councils and committees, making extensive use of this experience, must considerably increase the attention they pay to questions of developing the movement for a communist attitude to labor and must consistently seek to implement our main task: to teach everyone to live and work in communist style.

In an endeavor to lend a purposeful character to the process of reorganizing trade union work and to ensure the concentration of the efforts of trade union organs at all levels in resolving their dual task, the AUCCTU has formulated targeted programs and measures for the most important directions of trade unions' activity. All trade union organs must take part in implementing these programs.

Comrade Shalayev stressed that a great deal must be done to implement the CPSU Central Committee plenum's instructions on further developing socialist democracy in its broadest sense and ensuring increasingly active participation by the working people's masses in managing state and social affairs.

Trade union organizations, in conjunction with economic organs, must enhance the role of workers' meetings, standing production conferences, collective contracts, team councils and team leaders in resolving all questions of production life and consumer and cultural services. This demands an improvement in the standard of trade union primary organizations' work.

The party Central Committee November plenum spoke of the need to increase organization and businesslike efficiency and to improve work with cadres. These party demands are also entirely relevant to trade unions and to cadres of trade union workers. The AUCCTU, central committees and councils of trade unions and the leaders of all trade union components must act as specifically as possible, with a sense of great personal responsibility for their work and its results.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum expressed the firm certainty that the workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia and all the working people of our multinational socialist motherland, rallied closely around the Communist Party, would fittingly greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, would mark 1983 with new achievements in economic and cultural building and would ensure the country's continued successful progress along the Leninist path to communism.

On behalf of the 132 million trade union members S.A. Shalayev assured the CPSU Central Committee that trade unions would spare no effort or labor to honorably fulfill the tasks entrusted to them in mobilizing the broad working people's masses to successfully fulfill the decisions of the Communist Party Central Committee November plenum, would struggle still more actively to fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, would make their contribution to developing production, boosting the economy and implementing the USSR Food Program, would display constant concern for improving every working person's working, living and leisure conditions and working people's communist education, would contribute in every possible way to implementing the Peace Program for the Eighties formulated by the party and, true to the ideas of proletarian internationalism, would continue to march in the front ranks of fighters for democracy, social progress, peace and communism.

MINSK OBLAST WAR VETERANS, INVALIDS NEGLECTED

PM151439 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 2

[Correspondent N. Matukovskiy report: "Filed Away...and Forgotten"]

[Excerpts] Soligorskiy Rayon, Minsk Oblast [No date as received] -- Last April the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on instances of incorrect reactions to letters and statements from the disabled of and participants in the Great Patriotic War and from families of deceased servicemen.

It was noted that in recent years a great deal had been done in the republic to organize the day-to-day existence, labor and life of these people. They have received tens of millions of rubles in the form of pensions and grants and have been allocated hundreds of motorcycles and automobiles free of charge. As a rule they are provided with health center care and are allocated free travel warrants for sanatorium treatment and so forth.

And yet, the resolution noted, cases still exist where veterans and members of their families are sometimes treated negligently. In particular it cited a letter from V.A. Mikhnovets, a resident of Dolgoye village in Minsk Oblast's Soligorskiy Rayon.

"I returned from the front as a group two invalid but continued to work on the kolkhoz," he wrote. "When I retired I received no hayfield, or no horse for cultivating my truck farm or delivering wood. My complaint was sent to Ulasovich, chairman of the 40 Let BSSR Kolkhoz. He summoned me in order to insult me."

Rayispolkom Chairman N. Gulevich is confident that Soligorskiy Rayon is doing everything necessary for war participants, the disabled and orphans. Last year alone 2 apartment blocks were built for them and 16 underwent capital repair, 56 families received substantial material assistance, 94 people underwent sanatorium treatment and the disabled received 15 Zaporozhets automobiles and 7 motorcycles free of charge.

And then in July this year an Ispolkom session heard a report on the question of statements and complaints by war disabled and war veterans. But I would like to ask: Why is it always a question of complaints and statements? Why are they not given help because they deserve it?

At Staryye Terushki, two invalids asked for produce to be left for them at the store since they would be unable to meet the vehicle from the other end of the village. This was not done. It was only after written instructions from the rayon that N. Petrovich, chairman of the Tretiy Reshayushchiy Kolkhoz, allocated the invalids some first crop hay.

But the rayispolkom chairman tries to give assurances that a "system has been established in the rayon for assisting war veterans, invalids and bereaved families. Perhaps he is even right, perhaps a system has actually been formed, but how is it operating in each specific instance?

The resolution of the republic's government which was mentioned at the beginning indicates that the Minsk Oblispolkom should report to the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers on the measures that have been adopted. Alas, Soligorskiy Rayon has done nothing to rectify the situation in a serious rather than a purely formal way.

Such an attitude toward war veterans' letters and complaints is clearly intolerable. It must not be forgotten that letters are working peoples' instructions to party and Soviet organs and that it is incumbent upon every enterprise and institution leader to view work with letters as his duty to the people and the party. This was stressed at a recent CPSU Central Committee Politburo session which examined the question of working people's letters.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS DEATH OF KGB COLONEL

FM131715 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[Text] Combat friends and comrades report with profound grief the death of Col Valdimir Petrovich Kondratov, official responsible for the USSR KGB central apparatus and CPSU member since 1953, and express condolences to the relatives and near ones of the deceased.

FLOODING REPORTED IN LENINGRAD; NO CASUALTIES

LD171334 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Leningrad December 17 TASS -- The flood in Leningrad was accompanied last night by peals of thunder and flashes of lightning through a snow storm. The 251st flood in the history of the city of the Neva River was caused by an exceedingly deep cyclone which made a transcontinental thrust from North America to Europe through south Greenland, Iceland, Scandinavia.

Hurricane wind surged up at the entry of the Gulf of Finland, a long swell which hit the city, located on 70 islands in the delta of the Neva River. The level of water in the river, its branches and city canals exceeded the ordinary mark by 215 centimetres. Water inundated vast seaside territories, part of dwelling quarters, some enterprises.

The flood was forecasted by weathermen in good time. More than 10,000 volunteers, the Leningraders, spent last night on rescue teams. There are no casualties; the size of material damage is being estimated.

EFFECTS OF AZERBAIJAN EARTHQUAKE REPORTED

LD251634 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] As we have already reported, an earthquake has struck Zardobskiy Rayon in Azerbaijan, causing quite a lot of damage. Dwelling houses, public buildings, stock-breeding farms and underground mains were ruined and damaged.

The republic organization is giving practical aid to those who have suffered. A rayon headquarters has been set up to liquidate the aftermath of the earthquake. On building sites of new dwellings, a two-shift work system has been organized in order to hand them over for occupancy as soon as possible.

Zardob farmers have suffered three earthquakes this year and they have passed this harsh examination with honor. They have considerably overfulfilled the plans for the sale of the state of grain crops, cotton and other produce.

BRIEFS

UZBEK POPULATION PERCENTAGES -- According to information made available by the Uzbek Central Directorate of Information, the Uzbek SSR's population now totals 17 million people. The population in Uzbekistan is multinational and the Uzbeks make up 70 percent. The Russian population in Uzbekistan is 10 percent of the total. The balance is composed of other peoples. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 14 Dec 82 GF]

PRAVDA ASSESSES JAN-NOV ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

FM161715 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 82 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed "Diary of All-Union Competition": "Complete the Year in Shock Fashion"]

[Text] The results of the all-union socialist competition to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR have just been summed up. All 15 union republics, a number of autonomous republics, krays and oblasts and urban and rural rayons, and 1,629 collectives in industry, agriculture and other sectors have been awarded CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Red Banners for the successes they achieved.

Many important events took place in industry and construction in November. The second biggest water obstacle along the route of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline was overcome near Cherkassy and the laying of an inverted siphon across the bottom of the Dnepr was completed 6 months ahead of schedule. An international friendship smelting devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR took place in the Cherepovets plant converter shop; metallurgists from the Soviet Union and also Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Romania and Czechoslovakia took part in it.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum prompted new labor enthusiasm and new displays of creative initiative in labor collectives. Thus the other day the Dnepropetrovsk Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom approved the initiatives of the collectives of the Petrovskiy plant and the L.I. Brezhnev Metallurgical Institute and the Ferrous Metallurgy Institute on developing competition under the slogan "the maximum amount of economical types of rolled metal!?

The USSR Central Statistical Administration has summed up the results of industry's work in January-November. All the republics and industrial ministries except for the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy fulfilled the plan in terms of the volume of industrial output.

The targets for gas and coal extraction and for the production of motor vehicles, tractors, grain-harvesting combines, commodity edible fish products and other extremely important types of goods were overfulfilled. The total volume of industrial production showed an increase of 2.8 percent compared with January-November last year, including an increase of 4.4 percent in November. Labor productivity in industry increased by 2 percent over this period.

Notwithstanding the positive results of the work of industry as a whole, a tense situation has taken shape this year with regard to the fulfillment of the targets in a number of sectors, particularly ferrous metallurgy, the chemical and petrochemical industry, the construction materials industry and the timber, wood processing and pulp and paper industry. The associations and enterprises of these sectors owe the national economy a considerable quantity of output -- rolled ferrous metals, mineral fertilizers, cement and other construction materials, and also lumber. Interruptions in electricity supplies to enterprises took place in certain regions. Certain sectors were not fully supplied with material and technical resources. The national economy's requirements for the transportation of a number of important types of freight were not satisfied.

The communist subbotnik devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR will be held in 4 days time. It is important that the labor festival be held in a well-organized and precise fashion, producing a high return.

Summing up the results of the year, rural working people, along with their partners in the agroindustrial complex, are adopting the experience of the best workers, revealing the reasons for the lag in certain sectors and determining measures to improve work in all areas.

A number of oblasts, krays and republics have achieved quite good results. More grain, sugar beets, potatoes and vegetables than last year have been harvested in the country.

Rural working people's selfless work in weather conditions that have not been easy was noted at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum. The high assessment is inspiring, and the collectives of farms and agroindustrial complex enterprises are seeking to step up their efforts day in, day out and to work in such a way as to make a specific contribution to implementing the Food Program.

Here is one of the many reports. The milkmaids of the V.V. Kuybyshev Kolkhoz, Gorodetskiy Rayon, are now each obtaining 10 kg of milk per cow per day -- considerably more than the average for Gorkiy Oblast livestock units. The farm sold the state 920 tons of meat, fulfilling almost one-fourth of the rayon plan. This year they harvested 40 quintals of grain per hectare and 295.6 quintals per hectare. That is an example worth copying.

Winter has arrived, but the farmer is already thinking about next spring and is already concerned about the harvest of the third year of the 5-year plan. Good news is coming in from various places. The machine operators of Altay Kray have carried out snow retention measures on their first million hectares. The specialized farms of Belorussia's Sortsemprom have brought the seeds of all spring crops up the highest grades.

The initiative of the repair workers of Estonia and Bryansk, Poltava and Tashkent Oblasts, the all-union competition for the timely and good-quality preparation of equipment for the spring field work is proceeding in an ever-wider fashion. Success is attending those who introduce progressive repair methods and act together with their partners. The Zavety Ilicha Kolkhoz in Starobeshevskiy Rayon in the Donbass has managed to adjust all the soil cultivation implments and tools and many of the harvesting machines. A new shop on the farm restores wornout parts.

Winter has begun with unsettled weather and there have been frequent temperature fluctuations -- now a thaw, now frosts. This has added to the concerns of livestock unit personnel. However, they are skillfully overcoming the seasonal difficulties. The all-union competition for the successful carrying out of the livestock wintering under the slogan "Livestock Raising is a Shock Front!" is gathering strength with every passing day.

By 1 December 2,058,000 tons more milk and 1.168 million more eggs had been procured in the country than by the same date last year. However, state livestock and poultry purchases were only 99 percent of last year's level: They declined in the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH DEVELOPING NATIONS -- The Soviet Union's trade with developing nations has this year exceeded R17,000 million, an all-time record, according to the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade. The growth has been due to an increase in mutual [word indistinct] The Soviet Union has put up its exports of industrial equipment, machine tools, motor vehicles and agricultural machinery. Developing countries have expanded their staple exports on which the Soviet Union has lifted customs duties. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 11 Dec 82 LD]

COSMONAUTS UNAFFECTED BY EXTRA DAYS IN SPACE

LD161500 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 16 TASS -- TASS special correspondent Aleksandr Romanov reports from Baykonur:

Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev, who spent 211 days in outer space, have today been put on the regime approximating their usual life style. Ivan Skiba, chief physician of the Space Training Centre, has said that "readaptation of cosmonauts to Earth conditions is rather fast." "We were naturally worried over the degree to which the additional 26 days, spent by Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev in outer space over the 185-day space mission of Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin, will affect the human organism. Those 26 days constituted the 'unknown path' both for the cosmonauts and for us, physicians.

"Now we can say with certainty that the 'addition' of time in space has been forecast by physicians accurately and has not affected the cosmonauts' organisms. Their cardiovascular activity, blood composition and other characteristics are returning to preflight figures."

The day routine of Berezovoy and Lebedev include, in particular, strolls outdoors, swimming in a pool, various medical procedures, medication, and meetings with specialists in medicine and biology. Special time has been set aside for manual work, which has been badly missed by the cosmonauts. During the day Berezovoy and Lebedev have the possibility to work on their flight report and, if need be, meet specialists for as long as three hours, Ivan Skiba said.

In conclusion the chief physician of the space training centre recalled that a representative of the medical profession, Boris Yegorov, was among the first cosmonauts. "We hope that he will not be the last medical man to fly to space," he added.

YEPISHEV ADDRESSES SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

OW170526 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: 'Scientific Conference"]

[Text] A scientific conference "Friendship and Fraternity of the People of the USSR -- The Source of the Soviet Armed Forces' Might" devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR was held on 16 December in the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army in Moscow.

It was noted in reports and scientific presentations made by generals and officers that the USSR is approaching its anniversary in the full bloom of its creative powers. The Soviet Union appears before the world as the mighty vanguard of mankind's social progress and the reliable bastion of international security.

Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, delivered an address at the conference.

SUPREME SOVIET CONFERS MILITARY PROMOTIONS

LD161904 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1811 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 Dec (TASS) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has conferred the military ranks of general of the army to Colonel General Yuriy Maksimov and Colonel General Dmitriy Sukhorukov.

The military rank of marshal of aviation is awarded to Colonel General of Aviation Petr Kirsanov.

BULGARIAN ARMY DAILY REPORTS VARENNIKOV INTERVIEW

AU161238 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 15 Dec 82 p 1

[BTA report on TASS interview with USSR Army Gen Valentin Varennikov, deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff: "Exceptional Vigilance Is Necessary"; date and place not given]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Dec (BTA) -- "Military rivalry is not our choice. The CPSU has always been against a controversy of ideas developing into a confrontation between states and peoples, and weapons -- as well as the readiness to use them -- becoming the criteria to measure the strength of social systems," USSR Army Gen Valentin Varennikov, deputy chief of staff of the USSR Armed Forces, declared in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

He recalled that the CPSU Central Committee November plenum once again stressed that the USSR does not set for itself the goal of achieving military superiority over anyone, but that it will not tolerate a disruption in the approximate balance of military forces that now exists. As in the past, the Soviet Armed Forces will develop strictly within the framework of necessary defense.

This line is being practically implemented in the practice of Soviet military development as well as in our military doctrine which is of a profoundly defensive nature, the general pointed out.

Army General Varennikov further pointed out that the development of our socialist economy has made it possible to change the material-technical basis of the Soviet Armed Forces. They are now equipped with the most up-to-date means of struggle against the aggressor. All this essentially increases the Armed Forces' capability to reliably defend the Soviet state, as well as the allied countries. However, in order to fully and efficiently use these capabilities in case of aggression on part of the enemy, it is necessary to steadily increase combat readiness.

New dangerous trends in the development of the international atmosphere are forcing us, as was stressed at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, to keep the USSR Armed Forces in a state of constant vigilance, the general stressed.

Anyone who cherishes peace is obliged to manifest an exceptional degree of vigilance, he declared. This increases the demands toward our Armed Forces and toward their combat readiness, and changes the character and criteria for evaluating them. The main thing, however, is the necessity of comprehensively training the Armed Forces in accordance with the complicated circumstances under which they would be obliged to conduct military operations to resist aggression, Army Gen Valentin Varennikov pointed out.

GUIDELINES ON POLITICAL EDUCATION OF MILITARY

FM161515 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 2 December carries on page 3 an unattributed article entitled "Following Lenin's Course" laying down guidance on topics for the study of the materials of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. This is to be carried out in the Armed Forces in two different groups: "In the course of the 4-hour seminar with generals and officers it is recommended that the following questions be discussed:

"1. The CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the seventh session of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the implementation of the plan for the USSR's economic and social development during the first 2 years of the 11th 5-year plan.

"2. The propositions and conclusions expounded in the speech of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the decisions of the Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the immediate economic and political tasks and the further strengthening of the country's economic and defense might.

"3. Topical questions of the improvement of the organizational and political educational work of military cadres stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the requirements of the USSR defense minister.

"In the political studies with soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers it is recommended that the following questions be examined by the method of exposition and discussion:

"1. The results of the fulfillment of the national economic plan in 1982.

"2. The plan for the USSR's economic and social development for the third, pivotal year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

"3. The Soviet servicemen's tasks for the further enhancement of the Armed Forces' combat readiness stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet."

After describing the approach to be taken in examining questions 1 and 2 at the political studies sessions the article continues: "In examining the third question it is important to emphasize that the solution of the tasks of communist building in our country is being carried out in conditions where imperialism's reactionary circles led by the United States have launched a political, ideological and economic offensive against socialism and have raised the intensity of military preparations to an unprecedented level. In Europe, practical preparations are under way for the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in NATO countries. The situation in the Near East and in a number of regions in Africa, Asia and Central America is becoming highly complex. Washington's policy is pushing the world toward nuclear war.

"In this complex situation the Communist Party and the Soviet Government while continuing their unfailing Leninist foreign policy line toward the preservation and consolidation of peace are forced to see to it that the defense capability of the Soviet country and the combat might of its armed forces are maintained at the due level. As Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has emphasized, in the complex international situation where the forces of imperialism are attempting to push peoples onto the path of hostility and military confrontation, the party and state will staunchly defend our motherland's vital interests and maintain high vigilance and readiness to deal a crushing rebuff to any attempt at aggression.

"The task is to ensure that the entire personnel's efforts are directed at high-quality execution of the training plans, thorough mastery of complex modern equipment and further enhancement of organization and order in the forces and of combat coordination among all elements of the military organism."

The guidelines e' ' by noting other measures designed to make the study sessions a success.

USTINOV GREETS PARTICIPANTS IN ALL-ARMY RALLY

PM130947 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Nov 82 Second Edition p 4

[Unattributed report under general heading: "Third All-Army Tourists' Rally"]

[Text] The concluding stage of the third all-army tourists rally dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR opens today. Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, sent greetings to those taking part in the rally. The greetings state:

"I congratulate the participants in the third all-army tourists rally dedicated to the 60th ar- ersary of the formation of the USSR on their new achievements in developing army tourism.

"In the jubilee year of 1982 you have undertaken mass hikes, journeys and excursions to places linked with the life and activity of V.I. Lenin and the revolutionary, combat and labor glory of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces, visited the country's leading enterprises and met with party veterans, participants in the Great October Socialist Revolution, party congress delegates, heroes of wars and labor and shock workers of the 11th 5-Year Plan. A large amount of mass agitation work was performed during these events.

"The rally has shown the increased political activeness of Army and Navy tourists and their spiritual wealth and high degree of morale and physical training.

"I wish the Armed Forces tourists new successes in further developing army tourism -- a mass form of active leisure and an important means of the Soviet servicemen's communist education and physical tempering."